

HOME NEWS

Hassan: Islamic heritage guides Jordanian march

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan is guided by an "immortal Islamic heritage and genuine national affiliation which make our one Jordanian family an example to be followed in unity, tolerance and moderation," His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Monday.

The Crown Prince, who was delivering a speech at the opening celebration to mark Prophet Mohammad's birthday anniversary which falls on Tuesday, said: "We in Jordan are living the pains and aspirations of our nation. We have inherited a pan-Arab mission launched by the late Hussein Ibn Ali to be the torch guiding the way for the contemporary Arab movement."

The celebration, held at the Palace of Culture and organised by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs in cooperation with the national committee for religious celebrations, was attended by Awqaf Minister Kamel Al Sharif, Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan, leading Islamic figures and a large audience.

Referring to the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, Prince Hassan said: "After seizing Palestine in full, the Zionist movement and its politicians will not stop their designs as long as there is a strong, coherent Jordan unwilling to sacrifice the rights of the Palestinian people and insisting that Jordan is attached to Palestine in terms of history, people, future, and that it is not an alternate homeland."

"This Islamic concept of affiliation with the land and defending it is a defence of Islam and its principles, since in this case, the land becomes the land of Islam, God, the Almighty, has made Al Aqsa Mosque the centre of our country, with our land surrounding it. God blessed this land which was the cradle of the three divine religions and the attraction of the hearts of the faithful ones who lived on it in peace and reassurance."

"On this blessed occasion I shall pause with you and stress three concepts which we should act

within and should not go beyond. The concept of reason and knowledge which Islam called for and is manifested by the Prophet's deeds, free from superstitions and falsehood, is the first concept," Prince Hassan said.

"Secondly is the concept of moderation and purposefulness keeping away from extremism and extravagance in talk and action."

"The last one is participation in the people's affairs and the importance of consultations with them, avoiding dominance and despotism in opinion, and imposition of undesirable things by power," Prince Hassan said.

"Thus dialogue in Islam is based on reason and knowledge. There can be no dialogue with extremism because it causes intellectual terrorism, paralyses the mind and undermines the freedom of thought and expression. Proceeding from these supreme principles, and in order to abide by the Islamic concept of reasoning, work, affiliation with the land, discarding extremism, and objective dialogue, Arab leaders are making this great and constant efforts represented in the proposals and plans submitted to resolve our issue."

"I am speaking here in particular about the resolutions adopted by the recent Arab summit conference in Fez—resolutions which are acceptable as basis for peace based on justice. These proposals and plans are now being presented for objective and positive dialogue. Our success in this dialogue depends on our ability to see the right way in the midst of our present circumstances and to adopt a position based on reason, objectivity and logic, free from alterations, attempts to outdo one another and demagogic

statements," the Crown Prince added.

Minister Sharif, who also delivered a speech Monday, stressed the "importance of faith which is the essence of national unity." He added that "in the absence of faith the standards of life will be shaken and the nation would be in a chaos having no aim."

Mr. Sharif said: "The present and the future generations should preserve Islamic principles and should not be materialistic."

Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan in his speech pointed out that the "unity of the Arab World could be attained by faith."

He added that "sectarianism is a killing poison, for nowadays we are in need for unity and understanding to confront Israel."

The celebration, which was opened Monday, will be followed Tuesday by ceremonies at the Grand Hussein Mosque in downtown Amman.

On the occasion religious programmes will be held at mosques all over the country.

Awqaf Ministry congratulates Muslims

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs issued a statement Monday congratulating Jordanians and people of the Islamic World on the anniversary of Prophet Mohammad's birthday which falls on Tuesday.

The statement said the anniversary comes while the "Arab Nation is passing through difficult times and the enemy is occupying Arab lands and holy places and torturing their residents," and called for unified efforts to liberate the occupied lands. It also urged the faithful to hold high spiritual values and principles and said "returning to God is the only way for salvation."

It also called on people to follow the example of Prophet Mohammad in their personal and public life.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and senior Jordanian officials attend a ceremony held Monday at the Palace of Culture to

mark the opening of nationwide celebrations to commemorate Prophet Mohammad's birthday anniversary which falls on Tuesday (Petra photo)

Weak pillars cause bridge collapse

AMMAN (Petra) — Monday's collapse of one of the openings of a bridge on the Sweileh-Jerash crossroads was due to weak steel pillars under the bridge, according to officials from the Ministry of Public Works. The crumbling part of the bridge, 12 metres long, will delay work there for another week, they said.

A local company is entrusted with the construction of the project supervised by another local

consultancy firm. The construction began last March. It is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1983. The bridge is 300 metres long and five to six metres high and will cost JD 2,400,000.

Four workers were wounded when the bridge crumbled Monday, three with simple injuries, and a fourth is still receiving treatment at the University of Jordan Hospital.



Rescue teams at work at the Sweileh-Jerash crossroads where part of a bridge under construction collapsed Monday (Petra photo)

Health Ministry delegation back from Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Ministry of Health, led by Under-Secretary Suleiman Al Subehi, returned to Amman from Baghdad Sunday at the end of a week-long official visit to Iraq.

Dr. Subehi said the visit was in implementation of a health agreement concluded between

Jordan and Iraq in 1979 on coordination and cooperation between the health ministries of the two countries.

Dr. Subehi added that during the delegation's visit to Iraq, its members were briefed on medical and health services and school health and maternity services

rendered to citizens in Iraq. He said minutes of a meeting calling for continued cooperation and coordination between the two health ministries were signed, particularly in the fields of legislation, health regulations, combat of epidemics and basic health care services.

Meeting focuses on teaching of science, maths

IRBID (Petra) — A conference of experts to discuss ways to develop techniques of teaching science and mathematics in the Arab World, organised by the Arab League Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO), Yarmouk University and the Ministry of Education, began Monday at Yarmouk University.

Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran in his opening speech said that the Arab World is facing "scientific and technolog-

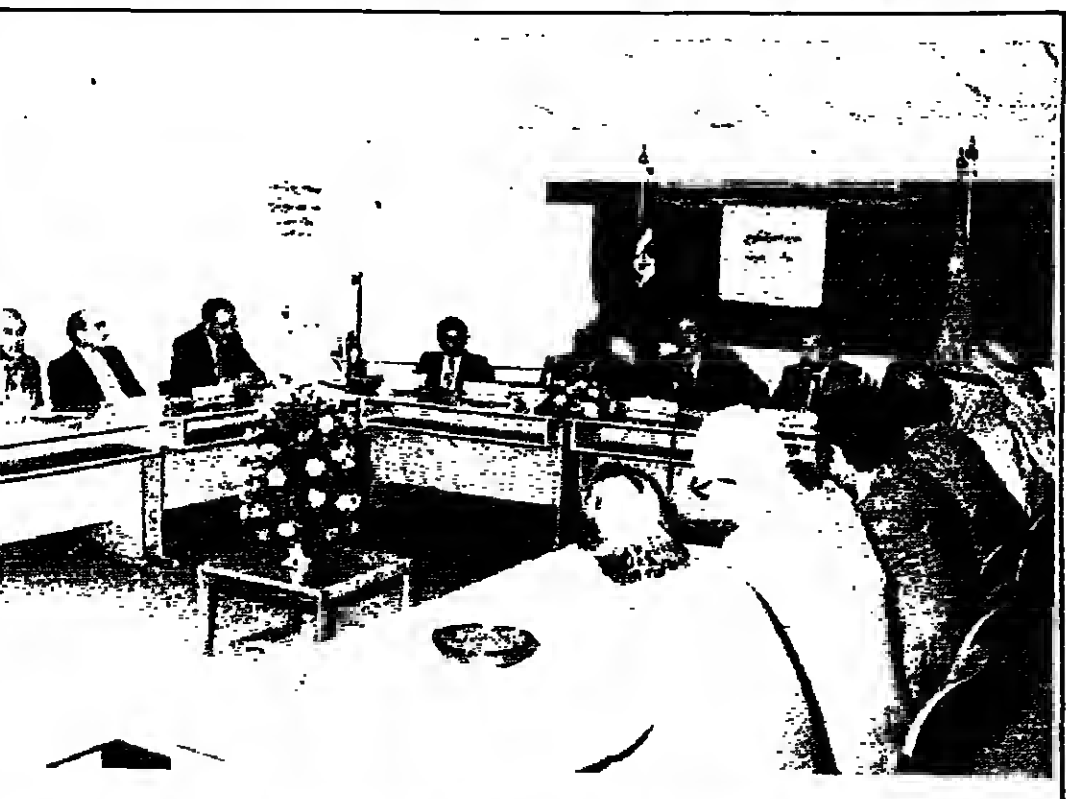
ical challenges which it cannot cope with except through absorbing basic sciences and developing them and creating an educated generation."

Dr. Badran added that the establishment of a centre for developing the teaching of science and mathematics in the Arab World is "a must to keep pace with international advancement."

Participants in the three-day meetings will discuss a plan to establish an Arab centre for

developing the teaching of science and mathematics and review the present situation involving the teaching of these two subjects in the Arab World.

Experts from the ALECSO, the Iraqi and Saudi education ministries, the Tunisian higher education administration, the Saudi Petroleum and Minerals University, the University of Damascus and representatives of the Jordanian Education Ministry and Yarmouk University.



Delegates from various Arab countries attend a meeting which opened Monday at Yarmouk University to discuss ways to develop the standard of

teaching science and mathematics in the Arab World (Petra photo)

IPA concludes course on financial management

AMMAN (Petra) — A training programme on management of monetary flow and working capital, organised by the Institute of Public Administration (IPA), concluded here Monday.

Participants in the two-week programme discussed several methods used in the management of working capital in general, and management of its monetary and semi-monetary elements in particular, as well as deposits and discounts and other monetary matters related to financial institutions.

The aim of the programme, in which 20 officers of industrial, commercial and financial enterprises participated, was to introduce the concept of working capital, its elements and methods of achieving efficiency in its management as well as the significance of the control of monetary flow.

Ministry regulates import of radioactive materials

AMMAN (Petra) — The Energy Directorate at the Ministry of Industry and Trade Monday issued special regulations controlling the import of radioactive materials and prescribed a special form to include all technical details of these materials which importers should submit to acquire the necessary approval for importing them.

Energy Director Ibrahim Badran said the aim of move is to regulate the import of radioactive materials and to prevent radioactive hazards resulting from their misuse or lack of knowledge of their use.

Such materials would only be imported according to the new rules, particularly that it has been noticed there has been negligence on the part of importers and users of these materials, especially in industrial applications, Dr. Badran emphasised.

Embezzlers, bribers sentenced

AMMAN (Petra) — The military governor Monday approved verdicts passed by the military court sentencing Khaled Mohammad Hassan Al Zaghawan, the accountant of the municipality of Al Quwaismeh and Al Juwaideh, to imprisonment with hard labour for 7½ years and a fine of JD 38,122; and Abdul Mun'im Bakhit, a former employee of the Amman Water and Sewage Authority (AWSA) to imprisonment with hard labour for 2½ years and a fine of JD 72 after their indictment on charges of embezzlement.

Hassan Mohammad Ahmad Al Aifi and Ahmad Sa'id Ahmad Al Farajani were sentenced for one and a half months in prison and a fine of JD 10 each for offering a bribe to a public servant, who turned it down. Suleiman Hamdan Mohammad Al Raqab was sentenced to six months in prison and a fine of JD 10 and Mohammad Abdul Rahim was sentenced to three months of imprisonment for offering bribes to public servants, who turned down the bribes.

NEWS IN BRIEF

NCC team continues debate on budget

AMMAN (Petra) — The Financial and Administrative Committee of the National Consultative Council (NCC) met Monday under the chairmanship of its Chairman Khalil Al Salem to continue discussion of the draft general budget law for 1983. Finance Minister Salem Mas'adeh and General Budget Director-General Sami Qamwch attended the meeting.

Ministry seeks to counter epidemics

AMMAN (Petra) — The Planning Committee at the Ministry of Health held Sunday a meeting chaired by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas. The committee discussed ways to prevent epidemics and treating physicians at various hospitals and health centres were requested to notify the ministry and the Health Directorate at the respective governorate or district immediately when epidemics occur in order to take the necessary precautionary measures as soon as possible. The committee also discussed duties of the heads of section at hospitals and duties and tasks of nurses.

Ministries credit society elects officials

AMMAN (Petra) — A general meeting of the Savings and Credit Society of the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Ministry of Supply held its annual meeting Monday. The meeting discussed the financial and administrative reports for 1982 and elected a new administrative board. Mohammad Khreisat was elected president, Salim Al Quhawi was elected vice president, Hassan Al Ma'ayteh as secretary, Nasr Abu Sanineh as treasurer, and Adnan Al Azab as member.

VTI directors meet

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Vocational Training Institute (VTI) held a meeting Monday, presided over by its Chairman and Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani, during which it discussed a number of administrative topics and matters related to health insurance for the employees of the institute. The board of directors also decided to grant several subcontracts to complete the construction of a number of accessory buildings attached to the institute.

JCO sets up special body

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Director-General Hassan Al Nabulsi said Monday that a special division has been created at the JCO to follow up activities of cooperative societies in the country. Specialised employees will make field tours to cooperative societies in various parts of the country to follow up their activities and to ascertain that they are performing their duties in "the best possible manner," he said.

Excavations start at Tabakat Fahl

IRBID (Petra) — The Antiquities Department began Monday new excavations at Tabakat Fahl area in Irbid Governorate. The aim of the excavations, expected to last several weeks, is to discover new antiquities and historic sites in the area, which is regarded one of the ancient Greek cities. Last year, the department made similar excavations in the area leading to the discovery of several important finds.

Four foreign films banned

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Film Censorship Council, at the recommendation of the Special Bureau for Boycoting Israel, Sunday decided to ban four foreign films. The first, "The Paradise," was banned because it "violates the standards of public decency," according to the council's order. The other three—"Santee," "Death Fently," and "White Man" were banned because they were distributed by the black-listed company, Vicom, according to the order.

Special 6-week computer course ends

AMMAN (Petra) — A specialised training course on computers, organised by the General Statistics Department (GSD) in cooperation with the Baghdad-based Arab Institute for Statistical Training and Research, concluded at the Jordanian Statistical Training Centre in Amman Monday.

Acting GSD Director-General Jawad Salhi made a speech at the

end of the course affirming the significance of computers in the economic and social fields. He said the aim of the course is to prepare qualified and specialised technical cadres capable of "action and achievement."

The six-week course included lectures on the basic principles of computers, computer languages, numbering systems, systems

analysis, preparation of data and other computer-related topics.

At the end of the course, Mr. Salhi handed over certificates to the 24 graduates from Jordan, Syria, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, the Yemen Arab Republic, Libya, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU).



One of the participants of a special computer training course, which concluded Monday in Amman,

receives an award for the successful completion of the course (Petra photo)

Rare Soviet lithographs portray realistic human life

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Opportunities to see art works from the Soviet Union are rare and it is thus a pity that the exhibition of prints by eight Ukrainian artists at the Soviet Cultural Centre this week is only open to the public for three full days. Tuesday is the last chance to see this very interesting collection of 48 realist lithographs which have been drawn from museums and from the collections of the artists, who are all graduates of the Kiev Art Institute. Although their styles range from the cubistic to the impressionistic, the artists are linked by their desire to portray humanity in all its different moods.

Travelling with the exhibition is Univ Pashov, who by poses to "connect the feelings of the individual to the surrounding natural environment." The faded sepia, its blurred out

focus application enhances the innate romanticism of the young women he portrays, while giving his work the feeling of old photographic prints from the turn of the century.

Another artist who captures an old fashioned romance in her work is Lena Sidenko. In a quaint scene she draws herself sketching the snowy landscape of the park. The warm winter clothes, her son

ART REVIEW

playing with his dog and the domes of the distant churches that dot the horizon all lend substance to the feeling that this is a memory of the past.

Coming right up to date are the prints of Andrei Chebikin. After visiting the Cosmic Centre at Zvodny near Moscow and meeting the cosmonauts he produced this series entitled "Space for Peace," in which the astronauts dance in space while around them

swirls the familiar comforting shapes of leaves drawing them back to the world we all share.

Several of the artists are concerned with the portrayal of the varied and spectacular Russian landscape. Valentine Sergiev depicts both his native Kiev and the beautiful lakes, forests and mountains of the vast Komsotka area in the extreme east of the Soviet Union, whose dark primeval wilderness is contradicted by the ghostly presence of a helicopter and small plane.

In perhaps the most attractive set of prints at the exhibition, Boris Tulin paints the children who live, play and dream in the far north of the country. The severity of the arctic conditions are masked by the pleasure these boys find in jumping for the sun, imagining the impressive sails of the old Spanish galleons while out fishing in their little smaks and racing with their pets over the tussocked dunes.

FEATURES

World political reality catches up with Granger's pen

By Michael Conlon
Reuter

CHICAGO — Bill Granger, a newspaper reporter turned novelist whose prolific pen has turned out eight books in four years, says he makes no attempt to mirror reality.

But, with world politics providing the background for his works, reality sometimes catches

up with him.

His 1979 novel, *The November Man*, dealt with a plot by the Irish Republican Army (IRA) to blow up a member of the British royal family on a yacht.

Two weeks after the book was published in the United States, Lord Mountbatten was killed by IRA guerrillas who had planted a bomb on his yacht.

Publication of the book in Britain was delayed by the publishers after the killing in view of the circumstances, Granger said.

He told Reuters that he did not have Mountbatten or anyone in particular in mind when he sketched the story. The character in the novel, he said, was based on an elderly English gentleman with a fascination for Ireland whom he had met on a visit there.

Talks of reality

Nonetheless, the coincidence was startling enough that U.S. intelligence agents from Washington called him at home to find out if he knew something they didn't.

Granger's latest work, *The Shattered Eye*, also stalks reality. Coming at a time when the NATO alliance and the U.S. position in Europe are under

increased scrutiny and protesters are trying to block deployment of new nuclear weapons, it spins an unsettling tale of spies, double agents and computer sabotage.

The *Shattered Eye* involves a plot against France's Mitterrand government and NATO.

The plot tips the world towards the brink of nuclear war and brings out of forced retirement devreux, U.S. agent and hero of

both *The November Man* and Granger's next-to-last work, *Schism*.

Reality catches up

Granger, who writes a column for the *Chicago Tribune*, might make a good spy himself. He looks and acts more like a friendly bartender than a meticulous crafter of books about global intrigue.

He says he gets inspiration for his novels from frequent and sometimes extended stays in France, Switzerland, Britain and elsewhere.

"You have to write for the time (but) I make no attempt to mirror reality. I'm constantly amazed that reality catches up," he said.

"To me a newspaper reporter and a spy are each the same person. But the reporter tells it to a news-

paper."

As for influences, his favourite writer is John Steinbeck but "I really studied Graham Greene."

Granger has another novel already in the works.

He has also declared himself a candidate for mayor of Chicago.

His campaign has as one of its slogans -- "Chicago: Love it or leave it."

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The high price of monitoring

ISRAELI Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's announcement that Israel would need to maintain monitoring and warning posts in southern Lebanon, manned by Israelis, after the withdrawal of the Israeli army from that area should lead to considerable head-scratching among seasoned Holy Land watchers. It is ironic that the "security" of Israel and, presumably, by extension, the security of the world's Jews can now be maintained simply by placing a few Israeli monitors throughout southern Lebanon. It is doubly ironic that to reach this situation, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the subsequent occupation has cost Israel something near 500 dead and several thousand injured — more casualties than Israel had suffered during the past decade of conflict in southern Lebanon.

What really lies behind Mr. Sharon's sudden need for observers and monitors in southern Lebanon? It is not, as he says, his country's need for "security" that dictates this. It is, rather, his violent need somehow to justify all that he has done in 1982—the air attacks against Lebanon, the invasion, the destruction of cities, the mass killings of refugees and civilians, the siege of west Beirut, the subjection of Israeli soldiers to the Lebanese-Palestinian resistance—in short, the brutal use

of overwhelming military power in the service of imprecise political goals and undefined objectives. Mr. Sharon has had himself a war—just for the fun of it. Now he needs to justify it, and one way in which he does this is to demand the presence of Israeli monitors in southern Lebanon to assure the security of Israel.

Are we to assume, in parallel with this brand of special logic, that the several hundred million dollars that the United States Congress gave Israel for fiscal 1984 and which President Ronald "Viability Is My Middle Name" Reagan signed into law last week is a sign of American acquiescence in the Israeli school of thought? Or is this democracy in action? Or simply philanthropy gone wild? Or manifestation of a grandly American scale of giving?

Those who would take the time to stop talking in clichés and stop peddling dreams should realize that Mr. Sharon's words, like his actions, are a contradiction of all things logical and reasonable. Perhaps that is why his government is rewarded with increased American aid for 1984? Or is it simply that monitors are very expensive people to outfit? Merry Christmas, Roo. Happy New Year, Ariel.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Lebanese national unity — the top priority

Difference among Lebanese factions were the main instrument that Israel manipulated for initially interfering with Lebanese affairs, and then to become an effective partner of the Lebanese crisis. After the Zionist invasion of Lebanese territory, Israel has forced a strong presence into Lebanese life, aimed at imposing aggressive formulas on the future of the Lebanese people.

Various Lebanese factions knew the Israeli plans, but regrettably let their minor differences grow until they turned into a deadly cancer, threatening the very existence of the country itself.

In his speech on the occasion of Prophet Mohammad's birthday anniversary Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan made a good diagnosis of the Lebanese tragedy when he said that Egypt did not fall into Israeli hands despite the long occupation of the Sinai desert, but in Lebanon the case is quite different, as the Zionist presence

extends to the very heart of Lebanon, threatening its very unity and integrity. The Lebanese people are running short of time, and the only way for salvation is through the unity and cohesion of the entirety of the country's people.

The main danger confronting the Lebanese people is a continued Israeli occupation of their soil, and all differences among Lebanese groups should be put aside, and forces must be joined to achieve the aims of the Lebanese people in ending the occupation.

Bloodshed of Lebanese people at Lebanese hands should come to an end, and all hands should work together for accomplishing the main task of liberating Lebanese territory. National unity of the Lebanese is now a top priority, as it is an indispensable prerequisite for putting an end to the Zionist occupation.

Al Dustour: Does U.S. plans differ from Israeli ones?

The Lebanese authorities see that the present negotiations with the Israelis should aim at guaranteeing an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, while the Israelis say that it is aimed at reaching an agreement that lay foundations of "security" for settlements in northern Israel.

The opening of negotiations under American auspices brings back to mind the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David negotiations with great difference in the effective factors in the two cases.

Egypt presented to the Americans the notion that it was the first Arab state to put the whole of the Middle East conflict cards into U.S. hands. The expulsion of Soviet influence from the region was another card the Egyptian leadership had in hand for the game; and the Egyptians made the U.S. administration remember that it stood in support of American hard-liners against a joint Soviet-

American communique on the Middle East conflict.

Deceased President Sadat was even told by then Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan that the most important issue to be taken into account is that the Soviets should not take any part whatsoever in peace efforts for the region.

Moreover, the Israeli forces were not besieging Cairo, but the Camp David process came after heavy Israeli losses in the 1973 October war, and three quarters of a million Egyptian troops were still ready for a new build-up if the talks failed to reach their desired end.

The question, now that Israeli-Lebanese negotiations are starting, that ought to pose itself is: What do the Lebanese have to sell? And how serious are the American peace plans to make the outcome of the talks differ from what the Israeli conditions are?

An assessment of Reagan's foreign policy

Focus on future hopes

By Jeffrey Antevill
Retur

WASHINGTON — Nearing the halfway mark in its four-year term, the Reagan administration believes it has laid the groundwork for major foreign policy achievements in the next two years. Its assessment, as reflected after a briefing by a senior White House adviser and in interviews with other officials, is a restrained one that focuses more on future hopes than past accomplishments.

But it is not universally shared. Democratic presidential hopefuls and other critics say the administration has damaged ties with close U.S. allies and with Moscow and Peking, pushing the Communist rivals into new moves to repair their relations. Based on such recent imbroglios as the Siberian pipeline sanctions and the MX missile plan, charges of vacillation and mismanagement of national security policy similar to those used so effectively by President Reagan in his 1980 presidential campaign are now being levelled at his own stewardship. But even critics concede the administration's image as foreign policy has been overcome since — Mr. Haig and Richard Allen left earlier this year.

Their replacements, Secretary of State George Shultz and National Security Adviser William Clark, brought less foreign policy experience to their jobs than any of their predecessors in recent administrations. But they did bring an air of calm assurance that was badly needed after the public feuding and backbiting that marked the Haig-Alan period.

The approach of Mr. Shultz and Mr. Clark has already been reflected in a lessening of tensions with West European allies, a lowering of anti-Communist rhetoric aimed at Latin America, and a major Middle East peace initiative that has inspired new hopes for ending the bitter Arab-Israeli conflict.

Major areas

A senior White House adviser who asked not to be named told reporters that progress had been made in several major areas, including:

- Reversal of what Mr. Reagan said was a steady decline in U.S. military strength before he took office. The aide said Americans continue to support higher military spending even at the expense of domestic programmes.

But many members of Congress, including Republicans, say the Nov. 2 mid-term congressional elections revealed growing scepticism about military spending, particularly at a time of domestic recession and high unemployment.

— Adoption of a policy of firmness against expanding Soviet influence in Afghanistan, Poland and elsewhere, combined with a willingness to seek negotiated agreements on arms control.

But critics say that since President Reagan took office, Moscow and Peking have renewed efforts to heal their bitter dispute, threatening the emerging Sino-American strategic relationship.

— Prospects for "better harmony" with U.S. allies. The adviser conceded that "we've had our share of including what he called a fundamental divergence over U.S. opposition to a Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe."

But he said the "stormy" past year was also "a healthy year" that created prospects for agreement on East-West trade policy and other issues in 1983.

— A commitment to arms control negotiations aimed at deep reductions in existing arsenals and genuine equality between U.S.

and Soviet nuclear and conventional forces.

The adviser said this policy also had established a basis for "some confidence that we can make progress, particularly on INF (intermediate-range Nuclear Forces in Europe)" when talks resume in Geneva early in the new year.

Some allied officials believe, however, that progress is only possible if the administration is willing to compromise on its proposals, something it has not yet demonstrated.

The White House aide also cited what he said was a commitment to international peacemaking, such as the administration's role in attempting to settle conflicts in the Middle East in Namibia (South West Africa). "He has set in motion a process to which he is firmly committed," the adviser said of Mr. Reagan's Sept. 1 call for self-rule by Palestinians on the West Bank in association with Jordan.

Most Americans appear to agree the Reagan initiative was sweeping and historic in its implications. But with four months elapsed since its announcement, many believe the key is how much pressure Mr. Reagan is ready to exert on Israel.

Two recent books pinpoint hope for Middle East future

The Longest War — a reflection of changing sentiment in Israel

By Rami G. Khouri

A new book just published has created considerable controversy in Israel, but seems to be receiving little comment in the Arab World. *The Longest War* is a short, 160-page, essay-like work by Mr. Jacobo Timerman, the Israeli writer who has spent most of his life in Argentina and received considerable publicity in the past two years in the western world. He had been editor of Argentina's leading liberal newspaper, *La Opinion*, when he was arrested and, we are told, subjected to torture and considerable mistreatment for five months in detention, before being released into house arrest and eventual expulsion — all of which Mr. Timerman wrote about in his earlier book, *Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number*.

For the past three years, Mr. Timerman, an Israeli citizen, has been living in Israel and writing for an Israeli newspaper. The book he has just published, *The Longest War*, should be of considerable interest to many people in the Arab World, and it would be a service to the virtually non-existent Arab-Israeli dialogue if large portions of the book could be translated and published in Arab newspapers. For I believe that Mr. Timerman's words are at their most valuable when they can be seen in a context of Arab-Israeli communication — a context that has never had the chance to develop due to the rigid constraints imposed on both sides by the application of political power and the control of intellectual impulses and emotional tendencies by the state on both sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The general thesis of *The Longest War* is that Israel's invasion and occupation of Lebanon was not only unnecessary for Israel's security; it was also an act that contradicted the collective, accumulated moral fabric of Israel and the Jewish experience. As he says: "The character of the invasion, the destruction of great cities, has shaken the foundations of the moral structure on which Israel has been built." This theme is repeated many times, in different ways, using different words:

"In the Lebanon war, the familiar pattern (of previous Israeli wars) was broken. For the first time, Israelis were thinking about what they had done to another people. They were feeling guilt, even shame.... Those who had not wanted to read or listen to the warnings about Lebanon from a small and isolated minority, almost drowned out by the collective euphoria, now asked themselves whether it was possible that the Jews had done such things. This seems a simplistic question for anybody who doesn't live in Israel. But here it is a painful problem. It erodes something invaluable if one is to survive: that is, the moral idea that Jews have of themselves.... In the postwar, however, it seems that day after day the moral edifice unstintingly maintained for thirty-four years of national independence is being undermined.... For the first time, questions are unshelved during

the fighting. For the first time, they pose the possibility that the moral and institutional foundations of the state have been affected."

Mr. Timerman's outrage, shock and sense of moral concern are very clear; and very real, one presumes. The book has a tone of almost naive hurt and betrayal. The culprits whom Mr. Timerman holds responsible for this moral slide in Israel are Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and the large body of people, soldiers and officials that carries out the Begin-Sharon war without questioning it.

The damage that the Lebanese war has done to Israel's moral core is the first level of this book. Its second level, a flaccid diatribe against the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and its conduct during the recent past, should simply be ignored because it is eminently ignorable. Mr. Timerman clearly does not have the faintest idea of what the PLO represents, and finds it easy to write off the Palestinian leadership as a group of self-serving politicians who have led their people into constant trouble and conflict. I suspect he has included this part of the book because he, like most Israelis and Arabs, cannot break away from the patterns of the past. He cannot make a full, honest analysis of the PLO and the broader structure of Palestinian national leadership during the past decade and a half. I think Mr. Timerman did not feel right in calling Mr. Begin names without also calling the PLO equally nasty names. But never mind, because it is not Mr. Timerman's analysis of the PLO that is really the interesting and important part of this book. Rather, this is to be found in the third level of his work.

After struggling with the moral implications of the Lebanese war for Israeli society and damning both the houses of Begin-Sharon and the PLO, the author slips into an intriguing attitude of reconciliation and hope. This, like the other theses of the book, is offered piecemeal throughout the work, and has to be plucked out and woven together into a more substantial whole. Listen to Mr. Timerman's novel words: "I'm convinced that (there) will be substantial change in our society. The conflict is between two peoples who are right, between two rights, between equal rights. This makes it a difficult conflict, but not one between enemies... what keeps us fighting is not a war but a conflict over equal rights. A peace agreement won't be enough. We'll have to resolve the conflict over equal rights. And Israel has the strength to accomplish this.... Rarely do we, the Palestinian and Israeli peoples, reach that culminating moment in the encounter of two enemies when they mutually confess their crimes, their terrors, and their inevitable need for each other.... While Israelis avoid saying so to themselves, they perceive that there is no military solution to their security problems. It is futile to remind them that all the European fantasies of collective security based on the strength of bayonets led to the Second World War.... We Israelis will try to rebuild our moral values. We will have to inspire the majority of Israelis to cherish democracy, to defeat the corruption of religious intolerance, to combat the obsession that tanks and planes represent our security, to recognise that Israel will have peace only when it can accept living together with a Palestinian state in the same region."

The argument is clearly presented: How can an Israeli state based on the eternal quest for national identity culminating in the fighting of what Mr. Timerman calls the Palestinians' and Israelis' "mutual need for each other"? I think they are. I think it would be easy for a Palestinian writer to write a book similar to *The Longest War*, dedicating it to the memory of a dead Palestinian fighter whose life was marked by bravery in battle and whose death was eternally recorded in the grief of his mother.

Is it any surprise, therefore, that the Israeli occupation authorities in the West Bank and Gaza are particularly rough on Palestinian schoolchildren who sing Palestinian songs and raise the Palestinian flag? Our identity as Palestinians is all we have, at the end of the day, and it is the only thing that cannot be taken away from us, by Israel or by anyone else.

Mr. Timerman dedicates his book to Major Giora Harik, of whom he says: "I never knew him. I know that he died at the head of his unit in hand-to-hand combat for Beaufort Castle in the first days of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in what was the hardest battle of the war.... I know that he was a pacifist. I know that he could not live and die for his own ideas because he had to kill and die for the obsessions of inept rulers and dreamers. I know that his mother, Raaya Harik, is crushed with despair and his friends are shattered. I hope that this book will help us all. But I'm not sure. We Israelis are confused and frightened."

Towards the end of the book, the author quotes a moving letter to the Jerusalem Post by another Israeli, Yacov Guterman, who writes: "My son Raz, my beloved son, and his friends were sent with their unit, in great haste and frenzied irresponsibility, to bloody battle to take the Beaufort. He was the first one to break through the trenches leading to the fortress. He fought valiantly and there he found his death.... And if they (Begin and Sharon) have only a spark of conscience and humanity, may my great pain pursue them forever, the suffering of a father in Israel whose world has been destroyed and the joy of life destroyed in him forever."

How, then, do we react to all of this different material in one little book? How should the Palestinians respond? What should all the Arabs make of the attitudes that are represented in Mr. Timerman's writing, attitudes that appear to represent reasonable and humane sentiments buried deep within the folds of Israeli society?

I am moved by the bravery of Major Giora Harik and Raz Guterman, as I am moved by the anguish of Yacov Guterman, because the universality of human emotions will always triumph over the self-serving need to manipulate action and thought by narrowly-based political leaderships.

But whom did Giora Harik and Raz Guterman fight in hand-to-hand combat at Beaufort? It was not Nazi Germany. Nor was it the Argentine generals. It was brave young Palestinian lads, whose mothers, too, are crushed with despair, whose fathers' worlds have been destroyed. Is there room in the moral agony of Israel for the pain of Palestinian mothers and fathers whose sons stood their ground at Beaufort Castle and did battle against the combined power of American technology and Jewish memories of the Holocaust? Is there room in the Israeli Holocaust Memorial for the death of Palestinians at Sabra and Shatila? Is there a body of people in Israel that can strike a balance between the bravery of an Israeli and the bravery of a Palestinian? For are these not the same thing? Are these not mirror

images of what Mr. Timerman calls the Palestinians' and Israelis' "mutual need for each other"? I think they are. I think it would be easy for a Palestinian writer to write a book similar to *The Longest War*, dedicating it to the memory of a dead Palestinian fighter whose life was marked by bravery in battle and whose death was eternally recorded in the grief of his mother.

I, too, like Mr. Timerman, did not know Major Giora Harik, but I share the grief of his mother because I cannot, in all honesty, now see the difference between the Palestinians that Maj. Harik killed and the Palestinians that finally killed him. They are all dead and buried now, sharing the same earth, wept for by the same mothers, remembered by the same fathers for whom the joy of life is a thing of the past.

Mr. Timerman has embarked on a road that has been largely closed to Israelis for many years. It is the road of trying to understand the real meaning of the acts of the Israeli government, and of trying to hold Israeli society responsible for the moral consequences of its deeds. The last two sentences of the book best sum up this attitude: "There is rage. There is hope."

The rage of Mr. Timerman comes through loud and clear; but whom does he represent? How many other Israelis share the rage? At what point does the collective strength of these people make its imprint upon the political life of Israel, the decisions of its leaders, the acts of its military, the practical manifestation of its powerful moral legacy? These questions are raised in the book, but remain unanswered.

There is, however, a dangerous side to the intellectual approach that Mr. Timerman applies in his book, and it goes to the very root of Israeli society and its critics. Mr. Timerman suggests several times that because Israel was created to prevent any future Holocausts for the world's Jews, it should live by a higher moral code than other nations. He says, at one point: "No, Israel is not like other countries; or, if you prefer, it shouldn't be. It was created not to be." This claim to a special, higher morality among nations is, such as: "The efficiency of the Israeli army was not rooted in the supremacy of its weapons, but in the purity of its purpose."

I am unable to accept any argument by any people that is based on an claim to special status, moral or otherwise. It is true that the Jewish experience in the 20th Century has been more grotesque than the experience of others, but it does not follow that the way to make amends for the past is to lay claim to an exclusive moral code, a higher code than that which applies to other people and other states and other armies. Not only has the Israeli obsession with "security" created a monster nation which Mr. Timerman calls "this Israel which wants to be like South Africa. This is South Africa"; but it also serves to highlight the enormous contradictions and failures of Israeli society, outlined in the following words of Mr. Timerman: "Yes, we have killed our moral integrity. I feel that quite soon the Diaspora Jews will begin to experience the consequences of the process started by Menachem Begin, when they are denied the right to symbolise the pain of this century, the right to represent the universality of the victim. We are victims who have created our own victims in acts of cruelty. From now on our tragedy will be inseparable from that of the Palestinian. Perhaps some of us will try to sidestep the Israeli moral collapse by restoring to

statistics and compare Auschwitz to Beirut. It will be in vain. The victims of Auschwitz would never have bombed Beirut. Our moral collapse cannot be diluted by statistics."

In another part of the book, Timerman notes that many Diaspora Jews "like Begin, feel more comfortable with the remembrance of what happened than with what is happening now." This constant reference to, and, at times, virtual re-living of, the Holocaust experience has been a pillar of Israeli society since the creation of the state in 1948. And, one might add, perhaps understandably so, given the dimensions of the Holocaust itself. But for how long does this continue? For how many generations does one live upon the fears of a different time, in a different place, generated by a different and dead enemy? For how long can Israeli society accept the transfer of the Holocaust experience into the image of the Palestinian people?

One had hoped that as Israel and the Palestinians entered the 1980s, the acts of the 1930s, half a century away, would have been absorbed into the lessons of history. Not forgotten, by any means, but absorbed and learned. The Begin-Sharon school wishes to re-live the Holocaust, seeing a Nazi in every Palestinian face, seeing an Auschwitz in every Beirut. But it is not so. And one suspects — one hopes — that behind the words of Jacobo Timerman, there is a substantial body of thought among Israelis that wishes to cement the achievement of statehood for Israel and security for Jews by allowing the Palestinians to experience the same thing, to enjoy the same rights that are, like the universality of the victim that Mr. Timerman talks about, the bedrock of the universality of human rights and humanity itself.

No, Israel is not and should not be a special state, or answerable to a higher morality than the Palestinians or the French or the Brazilians. The fact that their modern historical experience has been more gruesome should prod Israelis to heighten their sense of humanity, not negate it by laying siege to 500,000 people in Beirut; it should compel them to be more vigilant, not only more violent; it should compel them to cherish life and nurture egalitarianism, not to waste life and institutionalise racist principles based on exclusivist doctrines.

I wish, very dearly, that Maj. Giora Harik and Raz Guterman were still alive; I wish the people who died in Sabra and Shatila were still alive; I wish the Palestinians who died defending Beaufort Castle were still alive; I wish a great deal of life that has been lost since the first Zionist Congress in 1896 had not been lost. I wish the mother of Maj. Giora Harik and the father of Raz Guterman will not have to endure more of the pain they endured in 1982. But, most of all, I wish that the thoughts of Jacobo Timerman reflect a growing sentiment among Israelis. We will not know if this is so for some time yet. If it is, there is, indeed, hope for rational people come to the fore in Israel, to take command, to refuse siege tactics, to demand an application of the essential humanity of Judaism that did not die in the 1930s and 1940s. If not, we will have more Beauforts, more brave, dead heroes on both sides, more joyless fathers. If there are more Jacobo Timermans, let them step forward.

Timerman stated by Israeli politicians and press, page 5.



Two recent books pinpoint hope for Middle East future

Needed: A compassionate peace

By Samira Kassar

Special to the Jordan Times

At a time when initiatives and proposals are being examined to bring about a just resolution of the Middle East conflict and specific details and formulas are being more seriously put forward than ever before, a book like *A Compassionate Peace, A Future for the Middle East*, is especially valuable and pertinent.

Prepared by a five-member working party for the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), the book is both a comprehensive report on the political complexities that have led to the present-day Middle East situation and a perceptive evaluation of solutions that have been put forward. The avowed aim of the authors, according to the principle author Dr. Everett Mendelsohn, is "to suggest approaches to peace that flow from our Quaker religious faith." In keeping with this guideline the book suggests measures that would help to establish peace and in so doing, thinks in terms of human beings rather than political and strategic gains.

Dr. Mendelsohn, who is Professor of the History of Science at Harvard University, was in Jordan recently and met with Jordanian officials as well as senior members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

In an interview, with the Jordan Times, he said that the book's general tone is one of cautious optimism, based on positive shifts in attitude detected amongst both the Arabs and some Israelis during the 12 years that have followed since the publication of AFSC's first study, entitled *Search for Peace in the Middle East*.

"Palestinians and other Arabs have moved toward recognition of Israel and there is an Israeli growing recognition of Palestinian nationalism and more open and realistic discussion of the rights of the Palestinian people," reads the introduction.

In fact, this is the groundwork on which the book tries to build, both in evaluating previous plans for a settlement and putting forth ideas of its own that could lead to new plans.

In making such suggestions, the authors stress that "No one from outside can save the nations of the Middle East from themselves. While important initiatives must

come from the nations and peoples of the Middle East, the United States should play a catalytic role in bringing the conflicting parties together."

Prepared during 1981 and published in early 1982, the ideas put forth for consideration by the U.S., the Arabs and Israel are — contrary to having been overtaken by events — more worthy of thought than ever as the search for ways to get the peace process rolling smoothly gains more impetus.

The book leads up to its own suggestions by a detailed, yet compact account and examination of the events and factors that have shaped the present status quo in the Middle East.

Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, the way the occupation has altered the laws of the occupied territories, Israeli military courts, demonstrations by Palestinians against the occupation, deportation and other forms of punishment including restrictions on educational institutions are discussed by the authors. These topics, together with the impact of Israeli settlements on economic life in the occupied territories are realistically and unemotionally related, making the book a cogent yet objective argument against Israeli occupation.

Attitudes of both the Labour and Likud Israeli government to settlements are analysed, as well as the factors that led to a shift in government from Labour to Likud followed by Likud's behaviour leading to a stalemate in the Camp David process. As such, the book is a useful resume to anyone wishing to gain an accurate and fast knowledge of Middle East events over the past several years.

Referring to the landslide victory scored by pro-PLO West Bank mayors in the 1976 municipal elections, the authors stress that the West Bank population regard the PLO as their sole legitimate representative.

The book unequivocally calls on the U.S. to recognise that the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and to have dialogue with it. The demand is led up to through the development of the argument that there has been a significant shift in the PLO attitude in the period between 1968 and 1981. The book says that the Palestinian position has changed gradually "from the extreme claims of 1968" which

called for setting up a democratic secular state in all of Palestine to "the more pragmatic formulation" of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. The authors take great pains to stress that this shift reflects a genuine "altered sense of current realities" within the PLO and that they are not "merely tactical formulations."

The book cites an interview with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat published May 8, 1980, in the New York Times in which he says, "We are the only victims who have offered two solutions; in 1967, we suggested a democratic secular state, but people said we wanted to demolish Israel so we offered another solution. We said that we have the right to establish our independent state in any land from which the Israelis withdraw or we have liberated."

The authors of the book are strongly in favour of measures on the part of their country that would bring about a halt to Israeli settlement activity in the West Bank. The book advocates that: "The United States government must not only express its opposition to land expropriation, settlements, seizure of water resources, deportations of civil leaders, and those other moves aimed to insure long-term Israeli control of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, it must also take direct steps to assure that U.S. aid is not used as part of this policy. Funds given to Israel should be under regular scrutiny to that they are not diverted to building settlements in the occupied territories."

It further suggests that U.S. aid to Israel be reduced "in proportion to Israeli expenditures for West Bank settlements as a strong symbolic representation of U.S. disapproval of Israel's claim to full sovereignty in the West Bank and Gaza."

Closely examining Israel's security needs and claims, the book makes the argument that Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories will enhance rather than endanger Israeli security. It holds that political measures that will allow Israel to live in peace with its neighbours are more likely to lead to ultimate security than the pursuit of territorial expansion under the pretext of achieving strategic depth.

The authors describe as untenable the Israeli measures which

are leading to a de facto annexation of the West Bank. They point out that if in the process of such annexation, the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza are given "rights of citizenship," the Jewish character of Israel itself would be threatened. If such rights are withheld, according to the book, "an equal challenge" to Israeli democracy would result.

The book's evaluation of de facto annexation is perhaps the one area in the book which is unrealistically naive. It should have been more than obvious to the authors on the basis of Israeli treatment of Palestinians under occupation both under Labour and Likud governments that the Israelis have no intention whatsoever of giving the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza equal citizenship rights. In spite of appearances to the contrary, even the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation since 1948 and considered Israelis do not enjoy equal citizenship rights on the same footing as Jewish Israeli citizens.

As for the assumption that depriving West Bank and Gaza citizens from civil rights would "create an equal challenge" to Israeli democracy, it seems to indicate oblivion on the part of the authors that Israeli "democracy" ever since 1948 has been essentially one of double standards, excluding the Arabs of Palestine from many of the privileges enjoyed by Jewish citizens. The application of discrimination on a larger scale would hardly be seen as a challenge to democracy by most Israelis, and any illusions to the contrary probably stem from Western perceptions, fostered by Israeli propaganda, of Israel as "an oasis of democracy" in the Middle East. However, the issue of de facto annexation is a minor one, not treated at length in the book.

The Israeli civilian administration system is considered to be reminiscent of the establishment of colonial regimes, hence also seen as unworkable by the authors.

The sixth chapter of the book is devoted to an examination and evaluation of options and proposals put forward by the U.S., the Arabs and the Israelis over the past several years to resolve the Palestine problem.

The book perceptively forecasts that any viable West Bank and



Gaza Palestinian state will be linked to Jordan, and the idea of a confederation—recently agreed as the basis of future Jordanian-Palestinian relations after talks between His Majesty King Hussein and Mr. Arafat—is mentioned.

The authors of the book believed in the right of the Palestinian people to establish their state. Although they do not give a specific formula for this, they suggest several steps that should be adopted to facilitate peace initiatives that would lead to the achievement of this goal. These steps include dropping the narrow and restrictive definition of autonomy for West Bank and Gaza citizens put forward by the Begin government. They also include a freeze on Israeli settlement activity and U.S. measures opposing Israel's integration of the West Bank and Gaza into the political economy of Israel. The book also recommends that the U.S. undertake a dialogue with the PLO. The book states that "negotiations on behalf of the Palestinians would have to be carried out by the PLO. Virtually all West Bank and Gaza

Strip leaders are unanimous in this view."

As for Palestinian refugees of 1948 and 1967, the book says that in the eventuality of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state "it is unrealistic to assume that all Palestinians currently living in the Arab States, whether still in refugee camps or integrated into their host society, could or would want to return to a West Bank-Gaza Palestinian state. As part of a realistic transition, the Arab states should indicate their willingness fully to accept some Palestinians as permanent residents and thus make refugee camps unnecessary and relieve potential points of continued Palestinian resentment."

The authors advocate a course of mutual Israeli-PLO recognition and negotiations as a process that would lead to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Dr. Mendelsohn told the Jordan Times that he believes that negotiations should lead to the dismantling of the vast majority of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza, and that Israeli

settlers who wish to stay on in the West Bank should do so as citizens of a Palestinian state with no extra territorial status, meaning that they would not be considered as Israeli citizens bound by Israeli law.

While Dr. Mendelsohn is strongly committed to the idea of keeping Jerusalem undivided, he and the other authors of the book recognise that Palestinian and Arab sovereignty should return to Arab Jerusalem. They examine several solutions to the problem of Jerusalem and suggest that Arab Jerusalem be administered with reference to the following set of principles:

—there would be free movement about the entire city.

—for the Israelis, this freedom is not controlled by an Arab authority.

—Arab residents of East Jerusalem are under Arab, not Israeli rule.

—Jerusalem would be the capital of both Israel and the West Bank Arab state.

In addition to the specific attention paid by the authors to the

Palestine question, the book is valuable because it provides a refreshingly frank call for a reappraisal of U.S. foreign policy in relation to the Middle East.

Describing U.S. Middle East policy since the end of World War II, the book says this policy has "largely ignored the domestic political, social, and human needs of the countries in the region; the growing force of Arab nationalism was consistently underestimated and too often cast in the mould of U.S.-Soviet confrontation... These facts have given rise to the distortions and in some cases negative impact of the U.S. role in the area."

U.S. attitudes and priorities regarding the region's oil reserves are outlined, evaluated and rejected for failing to recognise the interests of the people of the Middle East.

The authors recommend for the Middle East an explicit policy of superpower non-intervention and hold that the imposition of the U.S.-Soviet conflict on the Middle East is fundamentally wrong.

They also warn that U.S. policy in the

"Longest War" author slated by Israeli politicians and press

By Galina Vromen

Reuter

TEL AVIV — Jacobo Timerman, the Argentine newspaper editor who sought sanctuary in Israel, is now under fierce attack from Israeli politicians for criticising their invasion of Lebanon.

His book, "The Longest War—Israel in Lebanon", has been condemned by politicians and press columnists who say it shows a lack of gratitude for Israel's successful campaign to free him from Argentine persecution.

Mr. Timerman immigrated to

Israel in 1979 after being jailed by Argentina's military regime for 30 months, during which he says he was tortured.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, on a visit to Argentina earlier this month, condemned Mr. Timerman as ungrateful, while other attacks were made by parliamentarian Ehud Olmert and Israel's top-selling newspaper, the right-wing *Yedioth Ahronoth*.

In the newspaper *Ha'aretz*, left-leaning columnist Yoel Marcus criticised Mr. Timerman, born in Eastern Europe, as "a Latino-Polish pocket edition of Bruno

Kreisky." (The Austrian Chancellor viewed as pro-Palestinian by Israelis.)

Prime Minister Menachem Begin is reported to have had parts of "the longest war" read aloud to him by an aide and commented that what Mr. Timerman had to say "goes in one ear and out the other with me."

Mr. Timerman said he was not surprised by the severe criticism. "I predicted my book would lead to verbal cannibalism,"

But he said what disappointed him was that so few critics had addressed themselves to the issues raised in his book, preferring to

charge that he had not lived in Israel long enough to comment on it.

"When you live in the diaspora (outside Israel), Israelis say you have no right to criticise Israel. When you live here they say you should have come here 20 years ago," said the 59-year-old author.

Written in the form of a diary during the first two months of the Israeli invasion, the book takes Mr. Begin to task for the unpopular war and charges him with using tactics like those of the late Argentine leader Juan Peron to rally popular support.

It is the first book in English to

describe the feelings of people in Israel who were against the war, and quotes at length from critical Israeli newspaper articles.

Mr. Timerman's son Daniel spent 28 days in an Israeli military prison for refusing to do reserve army duty in Lebanon.

Mr. Timerman is used to being at the centre of controversy. A year ago he caused controversy in the United States by protesting against what he called the Reagan administration's policy of ignoring human rights violations committed by pro-American authoritarian governments.

He is best known outside

Argentina for his first book, "Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number."

This described his internment by the Argentine government which, without formally charging him, accused him of supporting leftist rebels and receiving shady financial backing for his newspaper, *La Opinion*.

Mr. Timerman castigates the Israeli press for being "full of gossip and slander" in levelling its allegations at him.

"They really don't want strangers here," said Mr. Timerman, who complained that he was made

to feel like a second-class citizen when he criticised the country for faults Israelis had long complained about.

In an interview a year ago he said he had immigrated to Israel from Argentina because he wanted to live in a country where he would not have to be grateful to anyone.

Now he had found that in Israel, too, he was expected to be forever thankful.

Typical of the complaints against Mr. Timerman were those of Yoel Marcus who wrote: "While we were here, enduring

and suffering, killing and being killed, Timerman was immersed in the internal problems of Argentina."

Mr. Timerman's supporters have tried to assure him that the anger he has aroused came mostly from envy over his ability to capture audiences abroad.

But Mr. Timerman attributes the hostility equally to what he calls Israel's "ghetto mentality."

"The immediate reaction is always 'the world is against us, criticism shouldn't be voiced abroad'. It's ridiculous," Mr. Timerman says.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Kora
17:35 Children's Programme
18:00 Islamic Features
18:30 Programme Preview
19:00 Local Programme
19:30 News in Arabic
20:00 Arabic Series
20:30 Local Programme
21:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Documentary: Panama
21:00 News in English
21:30 The Middle East

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 9500 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
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BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

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WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Soviet Book Exhibition, at the University of Jordan Library.

* "Ethnic Struggle of Palestinians" photographs, at the International Hotel.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 24590

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, 37404

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, 661157

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Jabbal Amman, 23541

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 45453

Armenian Catholic Church Jabbal Amman, 71331

Armenian Orthodox Church Jabbal Amman, 71331

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Jabbal Amman, 71331

Armenian Evangelical Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsat, 663249

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520

British Council 36147-8

French Cultural Centre 37009

Goethe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre 44203

Spanish Cultural Centre 39777

Turkish Cultural Centre 665195

Y.W.C.A. 667181

Y.W.M.C.A. 664251

Amman Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Religious Museum Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Mesopotam and Jewish (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre,

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan. Information at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Cairo (EA)
09:15 Doha (RU)
09:30 Beirut (RU)
09:45 Jeddah (RU)
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10:45 Beirut (RU)
11:00 Cairo (EA)
11:15 Kuwait (KAC)
11:30 Baghdad (RU)
11:45 Beirut (RU)
12:00 Beirut (RU)
12:15 Frankfurt, Geneva (RU)
12:30 New York, Vienna (RU)
12:45 London, Paris (RU)
13:00 Madrid, Tripoli (RU)
13:15 Beirut (RU)
13:30 Rome (Alitalia)
13:45 Cairo (EA)
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SERVICE CLUBS

Al-Hamra Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tylo Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Al-Hamra Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Library Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Amman Automobile Club. Jabbal Amman, Elgha Club, Tel. 815261.

PRAYER TIMES

06:59 Fajr
08:37 Sunrise
11:57 Dhuhr
14:20 Asr
16:38 Maghrib
18:06 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

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14:20 Asr
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18:06 Isha

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local currency rates in JLD

Belgian franc 75.3/ 75.8
Dutch guilder 133.5/ 134.3
Egyptian pound 326.2/ 329.8
French franc 51.9/ 52.2
Irish dollar 56.5/ 57.5
Italian lire (for 100) 25.5/ 25.7
Japanese yen (for 100) 147.8/ 148.7
Kuwaiti dinar 1210.3/ 1215.2
Lebanese lira 91/ 91.9
Omani rial 101.4/ 102.1
Qatari riyal 96.7/ 97.3
Saudi riyal 102.1/ 102.5
Swedish crown 48.1/ 48.4
Swiss franc 176.2/ 177.3
Syrian lira

SPORTS

Liverpool thrashes City 5-2

LONDON (R) — Liverpool's seemingly unstoppable march towards the English first division soccer championship continued at home Monday when they thrashed Manchester City 5-2.

A superb Kenny Dalglish hat-trick and goals from Ian Rush and Phil Neal kept Liverpool five points clear at the top ahead of Nottingham Forest, who beat Coventry 4-2 at home.

It was a bad day all round for Manchester. United were held to a goalless draw at home by lowly Sunderland and slipped to third place with 36 points, two behind Forest.

Liverpool sank City with a three-goal burst in six minutes. The rejuvenated Dalglish opened the scoring in the 17th minute, Neal added the second three minutes later and the Scottish striker took the tally to three with a blistering free kick from 30 metres in the 23rd.

City managed to pull one back through David Cross four minutes from the interval but Rush

restored Liverpool's three-goal advantage with a typical flash of clinical finishing in the 62nd minute after a superb pass from Graeme Souness.

The goals continued right to the end. David Hodgson set Dalglish up for his third in the 87th minute before City defender Tommy Caton reduced the deficit 60 seconds from time.

Coventry, who have slipped almost unnoticed into the top half of the table after an indifferent start to the season, snatched the lead at Forest when winger Steve Whitton rose unchallenged to head home.

But it took Forest, who have emerged as Liverpool's only serious challengers, just eight minutes to draw level. Fullback Kenny Swain raced down the wing and his

precision cross was bulletted home by giant Scottish defender Willie Young.

A spectacular individual goal from top scorer Jim McInnes put Coventry in front in the 42nd minute but Forest drew level for the second time when John Robertson converted a penalty on the stroke of halftime after Gary Gillespie had pulled down Ian Wallace.

Goals from Garry Birtles and Mark Proctor after the interval finally killed off Coventry's exciting challenge.

With Watford losing 1-0 at Luton and Aston Villa going down 3-0 to Birmingham, West Ham moved into fourth place with a fighting 3-2 home win over Swansea, having trailed 2-0 at half time.

Pakistan records biggest-ever cricket victory over India

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan captain Imran Khan led his country to their biggest-ever win over India Monday by taking all three wickets needed for victory on the fourth day of the second cricket test here.

Pakistan won by an innings and 86 runs with nearly two days to spare to take a 1-0 lead in the six-test series. The first test was drawn. Imran finished with eight for 60 from 20.1 overs, his best test bowling figures. He wrapped up the match for Pakistan 20 minutes before lunch by taking the three wickets for no runs in seven balls.

India resumed Monday morning at 118 for seven needing another 165 runs to avoid an innings defeat after Pakistan made 452 in reply to the touring side's first innings total of 169.

Overnight batsmen Dilip Vengaskar and Madan Lal raised India's hopes with a run-a-minute partnership which took the score to 197 before Imran struck.

He had Vengaskar caught at the wicket for 79, trapped Maninder Singh leg before wicket and then bowled Dilip Doshi.

Pakistan's previous biggest winning margin over India was an innings and 43 runs at Lucknow 30 years ago.

The victory brought Pakistan level with India in the number of tests each side has won since they started playing each other in 1952.

Imran, who received the Man of the Match award, said he felt he had bowled better in the past. He was surprised that the test ended in just over three days on a wicket which gave as much help to batsmen

England revives hopes of regaining Ashes

MELBOURNE (R) — A magnificent effort by England's bowlers kept their team's hopes of retaining the Ashes alive when they dismissed Australia for 287 in their first innings on the second day of the fourth cricket test here.

Australia, who bowled England out for 284 Sunday, must bat last on the re-laid Melbourne Cricket Ground pitch which is already showing signs of crumbling. England trail 2-0 in the series with only the Sydney test to play.

Monday's play was again engrossing with England clawing back much of the advantage they squandered Sunday, when they lost their last seven wickets for only 67 runs.

Kepler Wessels and John Dyson got Australia off to a sound start when they added 55 runs for the first wicket to roars of approval from the 54,000-strong crowd. Then Norman Cowans, recalled to the side after missing the third test in Adelaide struck.

The West Indian-born paceman trapped Dyson lbw for 21 and with his very next ball had Australian captain Greg Chappell lofting a rash hook stroke straight to Allan Lamb on the square leg boundary.

Chappell's dismissal without scoring was a major blow to Australia and his opposing skipper Bob Willis quickly followed up Cowans' success when he clean bowled Wessels for 47.

The England advance was held up by light rain, which lasted until lunch, but after the interval Ian Botham gained some reward for a fine spell of swing bowling when he bowled the out-of-form Allan Border for two.

England were now well on top with the home side 89 for four but bold batting from Kim Hughes and David Hookes turned the game back Australia's way.

The pair added 91 in better than even time in a stroke-filled partnership before Hookes tried to crash medium pacer Derek Pringle through the covers without moving his feet.

He succeeded only in snicking a catch to wicketkeeper Bob Taylor and returned to the pavilion with 53 runs beside his name.

Hughes found noble support from wicketkeeper Rod Marsh, who found the batting form which has eluded him in recent test series, and the pair took the score to 261.

Willis then squeezed a delivery past Hughes to dismiss the Australian vice-captain was out for 66.

Off spinner Geoff Miller, in a tidy spell, bowled Bruce Yardley for nine and Willis snatched his third wicket of the day when he bowled Marsh for 53.

The tail folded quickly with Miller taking two further quick wickets to finish with three for 44 while Willis took three for 38.

Miller's performance could yet be the most significant feature of the day's play, especially if Australia are left with a victory target of more than 250 on a pitch which looks likely to take increasing spin.

But all the bowlers played their part and Willis can only pray that his batsmen show the same collective determination when England's second innings begins Tuesday.

'84 Winter Olympics preparations at Sarajevo running smoothly

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia (R) — All major sports facilities are completed and the organisers have no financial or other serious problems with 13 months to go to the opening of the 1984 Winter Olympic Games in the Central Yugoslav city of Sarajevo.

"I must be very happy. With just over one year left, almost everything has been completed here," the President of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, said during his fifth visit to Sarajevo this month.

Mr. Samaranch, accompanied by a group of foreign reporters, toured the newly-built Zetra Olympic Hall in the city and the alpine and nordic ski runs on the pine-clad mountains outside.

The facilities, within 30 kms of Sarajevo, include ski jumping hills, cross country and biathlon runs on the Igman mountain, men's alpine skiing runs on the Bjelasnica slopes, the women's alpine complex on the Jahorina Range and the bob piste on Trbevic overlooking Sarajevo.

Press centres, roads, and on-site accommodation for competitors and officials are also finished or nearly completed. The construction of the Olympic Village for the 10,000 athletes and accommodation for the expected 4,500 journalists is under way, to be ready for inspection in October next year.

The organisers' pride, the computer-calculated concrete and steel \$10 million bob and luge runs on the Trbevic mountain, was described to Mr. Samaranch by sportsmen training there as one of the best in the world.

The games will cost \$163 million, according to the president of the organising committee, Branko Mikulic, of which \$103 million will be spent on sports facilities and the remaining 60 on equipment and organisation.

Despite the fact that Yugoslavia is hard hit by the world economic recession and domestic economic problems, Mr. Mikulic says the Games' financial situation is perfectly clear.

At least two thirds of the cost will be covered by revenue from television rights and marketing, and one third by Yugoslavia's six constituent republics and the city of Sarajevo.

Mr. Mikulic, a senior leader of the ruling Yugoslav Communist Party and President of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Republic of which Sarajevo is the capital, revealed that contracts worth \$91 million have already been concluded. These include a major deal with the American ABC TV network.

The first of 10 big international events to test the newly-built Olympic sports facilities, the world junior figure skating championships, took place this month immediately after Mr. Samaranch opened the \$20 million Zetra Olympic Hall and its adjoining speed skating rink.

Men's and women's World Cup downhill and slalom races are set for January and February, with the European Bobsleigh Championships and other events to follow.

The junior figure skating championships also served as a check on press facilities, city transport, computerised results distribution, communications and security arrangements.

All went very well, with the exception of minor problems and some over-zealous plainclothes

security men. The security was too tight, with in one case plainclothesmen insisting that the telephone number of the Zetra press centre was a secret and only outgoing calls could be made.

These resulted from a desire to have the premier show running perfectly, the organisers explained later, saying there was plenty of time to correct everything.

One potential problem over which the organisers have little control is the famous Sarajevo fog which blankets this city of 500,000 every winter.

It could affect the smooth arrival of some 17,000 sportsmen, officials and journalists as well as nearly 30,000 tourists, and the organisers are planning alternative means of transportation.

The plans include the use of airports in the always sunny southern cities of Mostar and Dubrovnik, linked to Sarajevo by luxury bus and train rides of between two and three hours.

Special trains and coaches have already been ordered, Mr. Mikulic said.

He added that another alternative would be to buy or charter a fleet of smaller jet planes to carry passengers to the Games from Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana and other major Yugoslav airports.

The expected influx of tourists was another problem for the organisers in the light of Sarajevo's insufficient hotel space.

Thus they have arranged private accommodation with hospitable Sarajevo inhabitants, small resthouses and motels near the city and in the popular resort of Dubrovnik on the Adriatic coast.

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Fully-furnished flat, with two-bedrooms, balconies, colour TV, fridge, stove, carpets, utensils and central heating. Near 5th Circle. Married couples preferred.

Please call: Tel. 43768 Amman

FOR RENT

A brand new furnished villa located at Abdulla Ghosheh Street, 7th Circle, consisting of two apartments. Each one consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining, sitting room, kitchen, two bathrooms, garage and garden. Centrally heated.

For further informations please contact Dr. Ata Abdul Raseq, Tel. 70445 between 6 - 9 p.m.

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Deluxe furnished apartment consists of two bedrooms, salon and sitting room. Centrally heated and with telephone. All accessories are available.

Location: Al Hussein Housing Estate Tel 664669, 23635

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12.500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O. Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box - please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____

Name: _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____

TAIWAN/ROC

BUILDING MATERIAL & FURNITURE

SAMPLE & CATALOGUE SHOW

TIME : 3pm - 9pm
DATE : December 28, 1982
PLACE : Jordan Intercontinental Hotel
Jebel Amman P. O. Box 35014
Tel: 41361

Seventeen (17) companies from Taiwan, the Republic of China will hold this very comprehensive and stimulating Sample and Catalogue Show of Building Material & Furniture. Many of the products and materials to be exhibited will be new to the Middle East and some of the exhibitors are looking for local agents.

Products on the show will include: various kinds of blinds, plastic bamboo, wooden doors, artificial marble furniture, carved wooden wall decoration, PVC engraved door sheet, aluminium tambour board, wooden pole set & bathroom accessories, and various kinds of furniture, etc.

At the show you will meet the executives of the 17 companies for a face-to-face contact and we are sure that you will find this Show of great interest. We look forward to meeting you at the show.

FAR EAST TRADE SERVICE INC.
201 Tun Hwa N. Road Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Local Contact : Far East Commercial Office, Commercial Dept.
P. O. Box 2604
Amman, Jordan
Tel: 41526, 41530
Telex: 21303 JDEM JON

FURNISHED SEMI VILLA FOR RENT

Two bedrooms, sitting, living, dining. Separate central heating with telephone and garden.

Please call: 841859 or 660162 from 8 a.m.



FACULTY OF ARTS
UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN
The Language Center

ARABIC FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES

The Language Centre at the University of Jordan announces that its spring courses in modern standard Arabic for speakers of other languages will commence on Feb. 5 and will last for 16 weeks. Two programmes will be offered:

1. The intensive programme in which classes meet in the morning for 20 hours per week, Saturday - Wednesday. The fee for these courses is JD 100 per term.
2. The regular programme in which classes meet 6 hours per week (5:30 - 7:10 Saturday, Monday and Wednesday). The fee for these courses is JD 35 per term.

Those interested please call at the Language Centre for registration between Jan. 1 and 5, 1983. Working hours are 8:00 - 1:00 and 2:00 - 5:00, Saturday - Wednesday.

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN AMMAN WATER AND SEWERAGE AUTHORITY INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTING FIRMS

Amman water distribution system: Construction of reinforced concrete service reservoirs.

The Amman Water and Sewerage Authority invites experienced civil engineering contractors to apply for registration forms for the pre-qualification of tenders for a construction contract forming part of the above project.

The work will comprise the construction of 14 reinforced concrete ground level reservoirs, each having a capacity of 12,000m³ and 3 elevated reinforced concrete reservoirs, each having a capacity of 450m³.

All the reservoirs will be in the Amman region and the work will be divided into two separate contracts of roughly equal size.

The construction period will be 15 months. Only those firms capable of meeting such a construction programme need apply for pre-qualification.

Contractors should apply for registration forms to:
The Amman Water and Sewerage Authority
P.O. Box: 2412, Amman
Cable: AWSA - Amman - Jordan
Tlx: 22439 AWSA - JO
and completed forms should be returned to the above address not later than 12 February 1983.

Mohammad Al Kilani
General Manager
Amman Water and Sewerage Authority

NEWS IN BRIEF

IDB board of directors meets

JEDDAH (OPECNA) — A meeting of the board of directors of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) opened here Sunday under the chairmanship of Mr. Ahmad Mohammad Ali, president of the bank. It will consider financing a number of development projects, providing technical assistance to member countries and financing foreign trade operations.

S. Arabia to finance Arab survey

RABAT (OPECNA) — Saudi Arabia is to finance a comprehensive geological and mineral resources survey of the Arab World, Dr. Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral resources, told the ministerial council of the Arab Mineral Resources Organisation meeting here. Dr. Yamani described the \$3.5 million survey as "the most important joint Arab action covering the Arab World from the Atlantic to the Gulf." Mr. Mousa Saadi, Moroccan energy and minerals minister, said more had to be done to encourage Arab joint ventures in mineral research, exploration, extraction and processing. Dr. Mana Said Oteiba, United Arab Emirates petroleum and mineral resources minister, who is chairman of the council, said he was convinced the meeting would lead to more concerted Arab action in minerals development. He said, "the mineral wealth stored in Arab countries could be the mainstay of the Arab economy if Arabs worked together to exploit it."

Indonesia to host LNG meeting

JAKARTA (OPECNA) — Indonesia is to host an international conference of LNG producers and consumers next May, Mr. Sudarmo, chief of Pertamina's LNG project, announced. The conference, called LNG-7, is held every three years. The last one, in Kyoto, Japan, was attended by about 2,000 participants. Mr. Sudarmo said the May conference would be "an opportunity for LNG producers and buyers from all over the world to discuss the latest developments in LNG transportation and technology, and to exchange experience on related problems, including contracts."

Banks increase exposure in Asia

BASLE (R) — Asian developing countries got a bigger share of long-term bank credit in the first half of 1982 as banks grew cautious in lending to Latin America and East Europe, figures showed Tuesday.

The Bank for International Settlements (BIS), which provides banking services for central banks, said Asia was the only area outside the major Western industrialised nations for which banks voluntarily increased the proportion of their long-term lending.

The main beneficiaries were Taiwan, South Korea, Malaysia and Indonesia, all of which also received more unused credit

facilities. The BIS report, covering international bank loans in the first half of 1982, said credit to Latin America and the Middle East fell increasingly into the short-term category of up to one year.

A shortening of maturities is generally seen as a sign of weakening credit worthiness.

The trend was particularly pronounced in the case of Mexico and Argentina but Brazil was an exception, doing most of its borrowing at longer-term.

All three countries have since run into severe debt repayment difficulties.

Mexico's debt to banks in mid-

1982 was \$64.4 billion, up from \$57.1 billion at the end of 1981.

Brazil's debt was up \$3.8 billion to \$55.3 billion and Argentina increased its debt to \$25.3 from \$24.8 billion for the same period.

The BIS reported weakening confidence in the credit standing of East Europe, where Poland and Romania have been forced into rescheduling and Hungary had to be bailed out of a liquidity crisis by Western central banks.

Nearly all of the \$6.7 billion decline in banks' outstanding claims on East Europe was in the short-term category, reflecting a massive withdrawal of deposits by

Western banks early in the year.

The largest falls were recorded in claims on the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary and East Germany, the BIS said.

In the Mideast, Kuwait and Egypt were the chief new borrowers, mainly on short terms. The pattern of international bank debt showed little change from the second half of 1981.

The BIS statistics, based on bank returns in the main Western industrialised nations, have been criticised because of the delay in their appearance but bankers regard them as a reliable guideline to international debt trends.

OPEL Corsa: Major new challenge

MADRID (R) — After a marketing test run, the U.S. car giant General Motors (GM) is making a major new challenge for primacy in the European market with the launching of the OPEL Corsa.

Despite the ailing condition of the industry in Europe, the world's largest motor company has invested almost \$2 billion in Spain to produce the Corsa as a competitor on the small-car end of the market.

Production began on target in August at Zaragoza, northeastern Spain, and sales began in mid-November.

This was only a month before

the Adam OPEL company in West Germany, a GM subsidiary, introduced short-time working because of continuing weak demand.

The plant will produce 200,000 cars next year. Full production of 270,000 units in 1984 will make Spain Europe's fourth-largest car producer, a company spokesman said. It now stands fifth.

The Zaragoza plant and three components factories took \$1.8 billion of GM's \$2 billion European expansion programme.

Small cars make up about 25 per cent of total European new car sales and up to 35 per cent in Italy,

Spain, France and Portugal, according to company figures.

GM Chairman Roger Smith has said the European car market offers 2.5 per cent growth in the eighties, against one per cent in the United States. Demand in Spain is expected to grow faster, another company official, Mr. Javier Orza, told Reuters.

The company plans to sell about a quarter of its full Corsa production in Spain and to export over 180,000 of the cars a year from 1984. Sales in Spain, Italy and France have already outstripped production, Mr. Orza

said.

Exports to Portugal begin in January, to West Germany in March and to Scandinavia and Britain in April or May, he said.

The main rivals for the new car are the Renault five, the Ford Fiesta and Fiat's 127. British Leyland, Britain's state-owned car-maker, which is pinning its survival hopes on its Metro model, sees the Corsa as a threat.

British unions have threatened to boycott imports of the Corsa, citing what they call Spanish tariff discrimination and possible British job losses.

Plans delayed for new 150-seat jets

LONDON: Plans by the world's major aircraft manufacturers, including Boeing, McDonnell Douglas and Airbus Industrie, to develop a new 150-seater jet airliner are quietly slipping back.

Whereas, even earlier this year, an in-service date for such an aircraft of 1986 was suggested, by the time of the Farnborough air show in September this had slipped to 1988, and it is now more likely to be 1990, if not even later.

There are even some in the world's aerospace industries who believe it would be more prudent at this time to forget the 150-seater, and concentrate instead on improving existing aircraft types rather than become involved in an expensive dogfight to develop an unwanted new one.

Although Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft manufacturing group, would like to develop a 150-seater version of its bigger 250-seat A-300 and 200-seat A-310, called the A-320, and

although much design work has been done on such an aircraft, there is still no agreement among the group's partners, or their governments, on the work and cost-sharing arrangements, despite more than a year of discussions.

The prime cause of the slippage is that there is no airline interest in any new large airliner programme in the face of zero traffic growth and mounting airline industry losses. These are estimated at over \$2 billion this year, with a comparable loss likely in 1983.

At the same time, other developments in the airliner manufacturing industry have tended to make the A-320—or any other new 150-seater—a doubtful starter, at least for the foreseeable future.

One is the rapid progress in recent months, even since the Farnborough show, in sales of the McDonnell Douglas DC-9 Series 80 twin-jet. This is already in effect a 150-seater, and McDon-

nell Douglas has won orders for 75 aircraft from several major airlines in the past few months, with other contracts in the pipeline.

Furthermore, Boeing of the U.S., Airbus Industrie's other main rival, has made it clear that, while it is not anxious to become involved in any new airliner programmes while it is still struggling to earn money with its new 757 and 767 twin-jets, it is nevertheless studying the 150-seater, under the umbrella designation of "7 Dash 7".

Boeing is telling potential customers that it has at least three options available for such an aircraft. It can either build an all-new aircraft, or produce a shortened-fuselage version of the 757, or produce new versions of the best-selling 737 twin-jet with new engines and a new wing.

All of these could be done much more quickly, and more cheaply, than the four to five years and \$2 billion it would probably take Airbus Industrie to develop any A-320.

McDonnell Douglas, while pressing ahead with the DC-9-80, is also studying the market, with what it calls the D-3300 design. If Airbus launched the A-320, both Boeing and McDonnell Douglas could swiftly "box in" Airbus with their own designs, and

much of the hoped-for Airbus market could evaporate.

Another problem is that so far, there is no new engine for such a venture.

To give the major jump forward in fuel consumption that would be needed for any 150-seater, there must be a new engine.

So far, only the joint Rolls-Royce/Japanese RJ-500 exists, with demonstrators running on the test-beds, but it has yet to be launched into full-scale development.

Its future is uncertain.

Rolls-Royce and the Japanese have been discussing the possibility of collaborating with Pratt and Whitney of the U.S. on such an engine, but so far nothing has emerged, and there are now growing doubts whether any such engine group will ever emerge.

There have been difficulties in settling not only who would lead such a consortium, but also how much money—and advanced technology—each partner will put in, and how much work it will get in return.

The problems of the U.S. anti-trust laws have also to be faced in connection with any major international deal of this kind, which would effectively swamp any competition.

At the same time, the gov-

ernments in Europe and Japan have become worried at how much they will be expected to subscribe to any 150-seater venture (since their industries do not have any money)—including perhaps \$815 million for an engine programme, and several hundred millions more for the airframe.

Before they commit themselves, they want to see firm market opportunities—not just "brochuremanship claims" by the makers. Those markets simply do not exist at present, even though some airlines say that they are "interested" in a 150-seater, in the long term.

While few in the world's aerospace industries doubt that when the recession is over, and air traffic is growing again, there will be an emerging demand for a 150-seater, it is becoming increasingly clear that the time for it has not yet arrived.

All of the problems involved are proving to be so intractable in the teeth of both the recession and the airlines' cash difficulties that it is becoming almost impossible for anyone to say when such a venture will emerge.

In little less than one year, the bright promise of the 150-seater as the Great White Hope of the world's manufacturing industries has become so tar-

nished as to be almost unrecognisable.

The pressures inside the manufacturers, therefore, are now not to develop new aircraft, but to improve progressively existing ones—boosting their performance in small, comparatively inexpensive steps, so as to bring as many sales from them as possible.

Airbus Industrie can do this as well as Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, and indeed will need to do so if it wishes to hold its own in the increasingly vicious dogfight for orders in world markets.

So far this year, the inflow of new orders has been less than one-third of that for 1981 worldwide, which in turn was well down on 1980. The major manufacturers still have fat backlogs to work through, and will thus remain busy during 1983.

But they are becoming increasingly worried about what happens in 1984 and beyond, when current order books are almost completely filled, and there is little or nothing coming in to replace them.

They are pinning their hopes on some revival of air travel demand, and with it a revival of airline orders.

— Financial Times news features

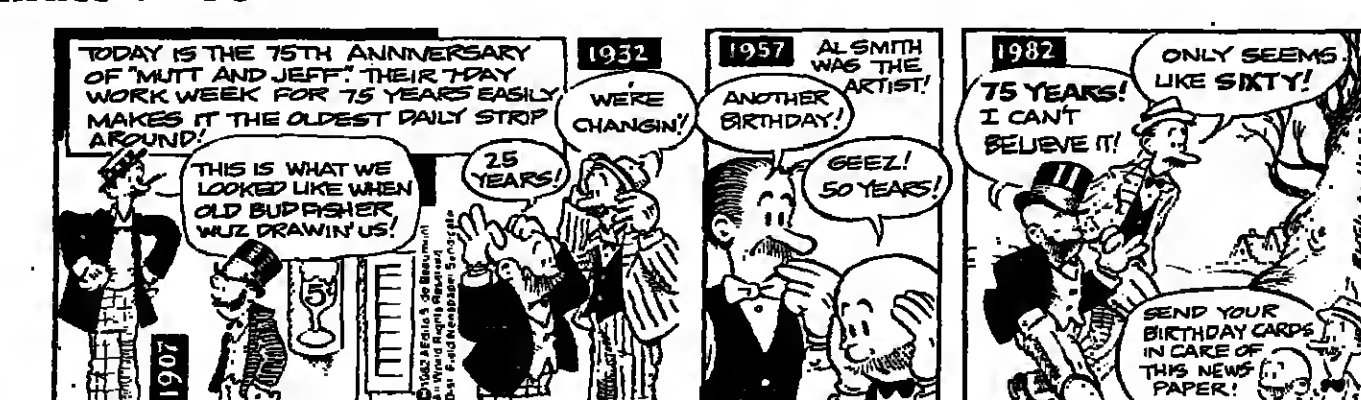
THE BETTER HALF By Harris



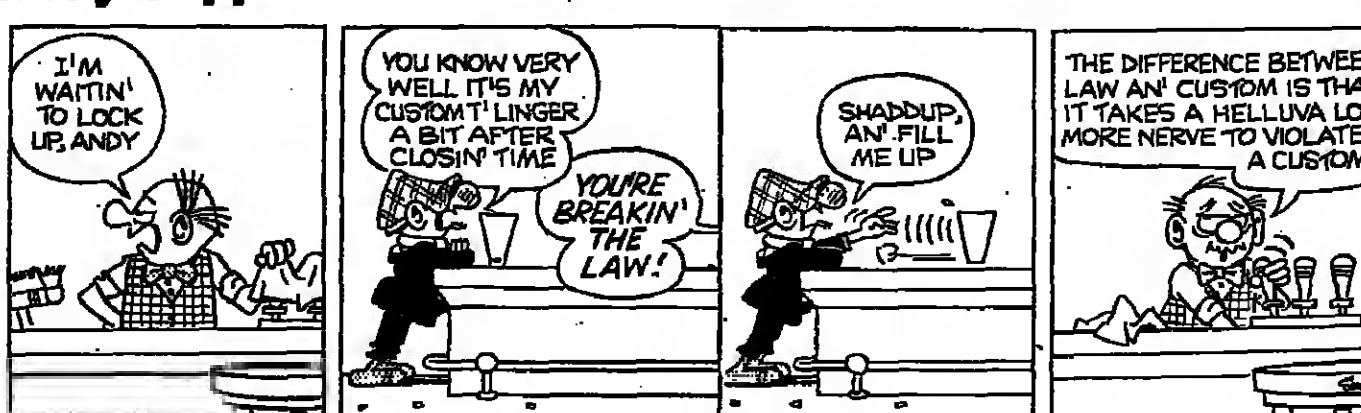
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning is fine for deciding just what your overall ambitions are eno to implement them by constructive action. Strive to bring more efficiency into your life.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't neglect to pay important bills. A co-worker could pose a problem at this time. Maintain your poise.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Try to compromise more with an associates who does not agree with you. Plan how to gain your finest aims.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You find it hard to put across ideas in the morning but later all changes for the better. Don't spend money foolishly now.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Ideal day to confer with associates and express your views. Figure out what obstacles you have to overcome.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Morning is fine for handling financial matters. Try to meet expectations of family members and increase harmony at home.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Schedule your activities wisely so that everything will go smoothly later. Sidestep one who has an eye on your assets.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) State your plans to loyal friends and they will quickly cooperate with you in gaining them. Show more generosity.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Express some hidden talents you have and make a fine impression on others. Take no risks in motion.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You will have to exert more effort in business matters to gain your cherished goals. Think constructively.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Not the right time to engage in a new course of action. Show that you are wise. Relax at home tonight.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be more cooperative with associates for mutual gain. Handle a responsibility that has been worrying you.

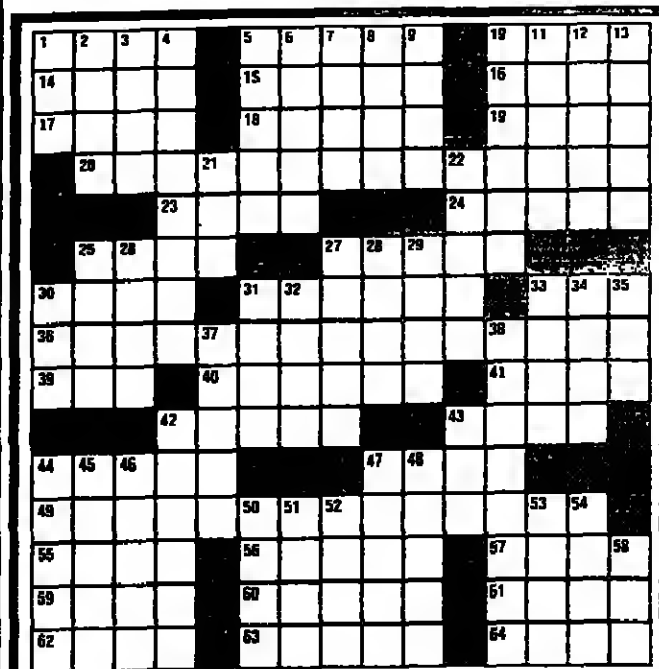
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Talk with a partner so that you can accomplish more in your line of endeavor. Stop wasting precious time.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who will like to make changes of a creative nature and upon growing up will have a pretty good idea of what it takes to be successful. Give good ethical training and teach good health habits.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Carol Duttling

ACROSS	25 Make tea	56 Fathered	25 Radar
1 British	27 Swift	57 Watches	signal
dandy	30 Corrida	58 Fret	26 Lease
5 Official	31 Went to sea	60 Deal a hard	27 Wash cycle
seal	33 School org.	blow	28 Cocteyed
10 Mattress	36 Disposable	61 Descartes	29 Private
support	38 bottles?	62 Barrie's	abbr.
14 Aroma	39 Inclined	menacing	30 WWII
15 Hilo	40 Embraces	captain	bureau
veranda	41 Bagnoid	63 Fix the	31 Aria
16 Big brass	42 Roger or	macadam	32 At a distance
17 Isinglass	Clement	64 Editor's	33 Saxifraga
18 Leaves	43 Jason's	mark	34 Musical
19 With 12D,	ship	DOWN	group
approximate	44 Lampoon	1 Piper's son	35 Connective
date phrase	47 Felina	2 Of a lyric	37 Mock
20 Christmas	sound	poem	38 Scotch
stocking?	49 Pastime for	3 Nina of	and Skya
23 Profit's	a flirt?	4 Least	42 New York
partner	55 Theater	hardy	Indian
24 Ingredients	org.	5 Arctic	43 Unwieldy
for borscht		vehicles	boat
		6 Hacks	44 Swaggar
		7 Blackbirds	45 Certain
		8 School	46 Bone
		9 Word of	48 Bone: prat.
		contempt	47 Religious
		10 Beccotted	sculpture
		11 Sudden	49 Below
		toward	50 Red letters
		motion	51 Citrus
		12 See 19A	52 Court order
		13 Boat covers,	53 Russian
		for short	veto
		21 Somewhat	54 Rayburn
		depressed	of TV
		22 Stay	56 Coterie



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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WEPOR
NIGTY
VERROF
PANPHE

BY THE TIME A MAN IS WISE ENOUGH TO WATCH HIS STEP, HE'S USUALLY TOO OLD TO DO THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LIVEN BRAND ALBINO MALTED
Answer: Complain about the train service—"RAIL"

WORLD

Afghan ruler back from Moscow as country awaits guerrilla raids

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghan President Babrak Karmal returned from Moscow Sunday night to a country braced against possible Muslim guerrilla attacks Monday, the third anniversary of the Soviet-backed coup which brought him to power.

Western diplomats said extraordinary security precautions had been taken in the Afghan capital of Kabul, with army patrols on most streets.

In neighbouring Pakistan, where nearly three million Afghan refugees have fled, extra police were on duty near the Soviet and Afghan embassies in case of demonstrations.

Afghan resistance sources said over the past week several hundred guerrillas had slipped into Kabul from mountain hideouts to attack targets there.

The sources said since mid-December Soviet and Afghan troops with air support had launched big operations against guerrilla infiltration routes to head off attacks on Kabul.

Radio Kabul reported Sunday night that 50 guerrillas were captured or killed in the Logar and Badakhshan provinces bordering Pakistan.

A refugee news agency, the Afghan Islamic Press, said Monday that guerrillas attacked Jalalabad airport, 80 kilometres from the Pakistan frontier, five days ago, killing 40 Soviet and Afghan soldiers and destroying two helicopters and four tanks.

Jalalabad is a major base for security operations. Travellers arriving from the city last week reported convoys of Soviet and Afghan troops and tanks moving towards frontier outposts.

Afghan resistance leaders addressed refugees at their camps near the border Monday, pledging to continue their jihad (holy war) until Soviet troops withdrew.

Prof. Burhanuddin Rabbani, head of an alliance of seven fun-

damentalist groups heavily involved in the fighting, told Reuters the groups would step up their attacks in the coming year. "Our strategy is evolving day by day," he said.

Iranian Interior Minister Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Naeq-Nuri, who is visiting Pakistan, also addressed refugees at Peshawar. Iran, which shares borders with Pakistan and Afghanistan, has about one million Afghan refugees.

The Iranian minister said the guerrillas had to close ranks if they were to win.

Three years after Soviet troops arrived in Afghanistan there are still few signs of a unified command and Western diplomats believe that if the guerrilla groups united in an effective alliance they could pose a more serious threat.

Western diplomats said the exodus from Afghanistan was likely to continue until there were signs of a changed attitude in Moscow but since the change of leadership there two months ago more troops and better equipment had arrived in Afghanistan.

The diplomats estimated there were now about 105,000 Soviet troops, nearly 20,000 more than last year, in the country. They said Soviet policy seemed to be to keep guerrillas at bay while pouring money into economic development.

They said during the past year Soviet economic aid to Afghanistan had nearly doubled to \$350 million. Large amounts had been spent on food imports because Afghanistan's agriculture had virtually collapsed with the war.

Mr. Karmal, who returned Sunday night from celebrations in Moscow marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, appeared to have as much backing from Moscow now as when he took power on Dec. 27, 1979, the diplomats said.

Afghans in Los Angeles mark invasion



Part of a gathering of over 200 Afghan refugees in U.S., offering prayers in west Los Angeles Sunday in protest of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan three years ago. (A.P. wirephoto)

Soviets want useful answer from U.S.

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union publicly appealed to the United States Monday for a constructive reply to its latest proposals for medium-range missile cuts, describing them as the "most radical of possible solutions."

The appeal came in the form of a commentary published by the Communist Party daily Pravda, which suggested that the proposals made by Kremlin chief Yuri Andropov on Dec. 21 were an opportunity the West should not miss.

"The Soviet Union has made weighty proposals, they cannot be brushed aside. A responsible approach, responsible decisions are needed. It is up to the United States to respond now," Pravda said.

Western diplomats said the editorial, carried fully by the Soviet news agency TASS, was aimed at encouraging Western

peace movements and influencing Western government attitudes towards the deployment of new U.S. missiles on their territory.

The diplomats felt the article also reflected disappointment and frustration by the Soviet side at the West's initial rejection of its proposals.

Pravda said Washington's "stubborn unwillingness" to seek ways of reducing nuclear confrontation in Europe was of growing concern to millions of people.

It said the Soviet proposals had prompted hope that "it will be possible for the first time in European history to break through the vicious circle of growing nuclear arsenals."

Pravda repeated Mr. Andropov's words that the proposals would mean the reduction of "tens of hundreds" of European-based Soviet missiles, including

the modern, triple-warhead SS-20.

The article did not spell out what the West regards as crucial details of the Andropov proposals, including a definition of the word "reduction."

Western defence experts say while the West would require the weapons to be dismantled the Soviet side may be offering only to pull them back beyond the Urals, meaning they could be moved back quickly in the event of an East-West emergency.

Pravda said the Soviet side was ready to accept the lowest possible levels but British and French missiles in Europe must be taken into account.

It repeated the Soviet view that President Reagan's "zero option" proposal at the Soviet-U.S. medium-range missile talks in Geneva was "totally unrealistic."

Thai guerrillas lay down arms

BANGKOK (R) — Hundreds of Communist guerrillas and many sympathisers surrendered their weapons to the Thai army Monday at a ceremony in northwestern Thailand, an army spokesman said.

He said some 300 guerrillas, mostly of the Karen and Hmong hill tribes, handed over their guns at the ceremony in Tak province presided over by army Commander-in-Chief Gen. Arthit Kanluang-ek.

He said many Communist sympathisers also took part in the ceremony, the second mass surrender in Thailand this month. About 250 guerrillas and 800 sympathisers laid down their arms in northeastern Thailand three weeks ago.

Army spokesmen said guerrillas agreed to surrender in return for immunity and a chance to lead peaceful, reformed lives. The government has promised to speed up development in the rugged north-west to reduce Communist influence in remote villages.

Solidarity leaders reject Waleśa's moderate line

WARSAW (R) — Eight influential leaders of the banned Solidarity free trade union have declared that Poland's problems cannot be solved without it and that they will fight for its revival.

The defiant statement, dated Dec. 10, was signed by key officials interned at Warsaw's Bialoleka prison. Three of the signatories have since been freed following the end of political internment under martial law. The others are still under formal arrest.

A copy of the statement, made available Sunday night, said the eight had been elected to senior posts within the union and declared that "no decision of the authorities can strip us of this mandate."

The declaration went further than those by Lech Waleśa, the Solidarity leader released from internment last month. He has pledged to fight for independent unions and full worker rights but has not called for the restoration of Solidarity as such.

Solidarity was suspended when

the military took control just over a year ago to halt the union's growing political challenge. It was dissolved in October when parliament adopted new trade union laws.

These allow for unions independent of management and state control, but open the way for strong influence by the ruling Communist Party, which Solidarity resisted.

The three signatories of the statement who have been released—union Deputy Chairman Antoni Tokarczuk, former spokesman Janusz Ojczkowski and regional leader Andrzej Sobieraj—were not immediately available for comment.

The Communist authorities have made clear they will not tolerate a new Solidarity-style challenge to the present power structure. They have maintained special powers to keep a tight grip on labour or opposition movements when martial law is suspended next Friday.

Dutch train crash kills 3

ROTTERDAM (R) — Three people were killed and several injured here Monday when two passenger trains collided near a railway bridge, police said.

A spokesman said nine people had been taken to hospital but others were still trapped in the wreckage.

A Netherlands Railway spokesman said an international north-west express train from Osnabruck, West Germany, on its way to the Hook of Holland, bore into the side of a train from the Hague to Rotterdam.

China blasts Soviets on old issues

PEKING (R) — China Monday accused the Soviet Union of plotting world domination and of massing troops along the narrow frontier between Afghanistan and China.

The People's Daily newspaper, in a front page editorial to mark the third anniversary of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, said that Moscow was bogged down in a quagmire and could never defeat Afghan resistance.

"The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is a major step in the Soviet global strategy for world

domination," the Communist Party paper said.

Three years ago Moscow had thought it would be able to subdue Afghanistan quickly and turn it into a springboard for a southward drive, the paper said, but now it was clear the Kremlin had overestimated its power.

"By invading Afghanistan and massing its troops along the Afghan-Chinese border, the Soviet Union is also posing a grave threat to China's security," it said.

China has previously accused the Kremlin of attempting to annex the narrow Wakhan corridor, a thin strip of Afghan ter-

ritory between the Soviet Union and Pakistan which joins the country to China.

Monday's criticism of Soviet military activity in Afghanistan was published shortly after Peking sent a message to Moscow indicating its willingness to continue talks on bilateral relations next year.

The message said China sincerely hoped for gradual normalisation and called for joint efforts to remove obstacles. China regularly cites the Afghan question as one of three main obstacles preventing improved Sino-Soviet ties.

Iran wants better security along border with Pakistan

ISLAMABAD (R) — Iran Monday proposed better policing of its border with Pakistan in a move which could cut the number of Iranians fleeing to Pakistan, official sources said.

They said the suggestion was made at a meeting in Islamabad between Iranian Interior Minister Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Naeq-Nuri and Pakistani Interior Minister Mahmood Haroon.

The sources said the Iranian minister had proposed the two countries establish a joint commission to halt drug and other smuggling and stop criminals fleeing across the border in both directions.

Western diplomats said one result of stepped up patrols along the frontier was likely to be more arrests of Iranians illegally immigrating to Pakistan.

The Pakistani Frontier is a popular route for Iranians wanting to leave their country.

Pakistan, which is developing trade ties with Iran, regards the immigration issue as sensitive and has not disclosed figures on Iranians crossing into its territory.

But authoritative sources said

several thousand Iranians crossed to Pakistan in the past year.

Pakistani customs authorities regularly announce large seizures of Iranian currency, mainly from boats plying between the two countries.

The sources said the currency was generally money smuggled out of Iran for illegal migrants to Pakistan.

There are only two official crossing points along the land border and the rugged terrain makes it difficult to stop unauthorised movement between the two countries.

At a news conference after Monday's talks, the Iranian minister said he had asked Pakistan to return "criminals" who had fled Iran.

He said drug smuggling between the countries was encouraged by superpowers wishing to destroy Islamic societies in Pakistan and Iran by turning young people into addicts.

Western drug officials have said much of the heroin used by addicts in Western Europe and the United States is smuggled from Pakistan through Iran.

Shadowy Albanian leader publishes extraordinary memoirs

By Ronald Farquhar

Reuter

VIENNA — Late Albanian Prime Minister Mehmet Shehu, who committed suicide a year ago, was aided by his wife and two interior ministers in years of plotting to kill Communist leader Enver Hoxha, the intended victim said in recently published memoirs.

The day before he died Mr. Shehu received orders from the secret service of neighbouring Yugoslavia to assassinate Mr. Hoxha at a Communist Party politburo meeting the next day, even if he should lose his own life in doing so, Mr. Hoxha wrote.

But the 68-year-old prime minister, feeling trapped and fearing his treachery would at last be discovered, chose instead to kill himself.

His wife asserted, believing she and their sons would be saved, and the couple's reputation as life-long Communist fighters preserved, Mr. Hoxha said.

He made the disclosures in a new 640-page book published in Tirana at the end of last week. An English-language version was made available to Reuters soon after.

It was the first authoritative detailed account of the circumstances surrounding Mr. Shehu's death, initially officially reported as due to "nervous distress" but subsequently linked with his unmasking as a "multiple foreign agent."

"Kill Enver Hoxha"

Mr. Hoxha said former Interior Minister Fecor Shehu went to the prime minister's home at 10 p.m. on Dec. 16 last year to deliver the Yugoslav order to assassinate the party leader.

"Enver Hoxha must be killed at all costs, even in the meeting, even if Mehmet Shehu himself is killed," the message said, according to Mr. Hoxha.

The book described Fecor Shehu as "an anti-party element and sworn enemy of Albania" who had been unmasked after discovery of the prime minister's treason and arrested and handed over to justice organs for investigation.

He served as interior minister from March 1980 until January this year, and was previously a deputy minister. Western experts on Albania differ over whether or not he is related to the late premier.

Mr. Hoxha, a 74-year-old wartime partisan commander who has ruled the small Balkan state of 2.7 million people for 38 years, also named Fecor Shehu's predecessor as interior minister, Kadri Haxhiu, as a fellow-conspirator, but did not say whether he too was being held.

Mr. Haxhiu, 63, occupied the office for 16 years from 1954 until 1980 when he was appointed defence minister. He was replaced in the latter post last month, but had disappeared from public view since last September. Political analysts consider it certain he had

also been dropped from the party politburo.

"Arrest of accomplices"

Mr. Hoxha previously announced in a speech last month the arrest of a group of accomplices of Mr. Shehu, whom he accused of serving in turn the United States, British, Yugoslav and Soviet security and intelligence services. But this was the first time he identified any by name.

Mr. Shehu's activity as an agent, dating back 40 years to World War II when he fought as a partisan in Albania against occupying Italian and German troops and even to pre-war days, was not discovered earlier because his fellow-conspirators controlled the security services. The prime minister concealed his treason by never openly opposing party policy, Mr. Hoxha said.

The party chief said evidence of Mr. Shehu's activity as an enemy agent came from documents found in his safe, and through questioning of his fellow-conspirators now in prison. He had headed the Albanian government since 1954.

Mr. Hoxha did not disclose what had happened to Mr. Shehu's 63-year-old widow Fiqret, formerly a party central committee member and head of the party school, who he said travelled in April 1981 to Paris where a Yugoslav agent gave her slow-acting poison to administer to the party chief.

The Yugoslavs, alarmed by nationalist riots earlier the same year in the southern province of Kosovo — inhabited mainly by ethnic Albanians — wanted Mr. Hoxha assassinated so as to cause a political upheaval in Albania and to confuse patriotic and revolutionary Albanians in Yugoslavia, he said.

"3 ways to kill"

Mr. Hoxha said that as early as 1972 the Yugoslav security service and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) separately proposed to Mr. Shehu three ways of killing the party leader — through a car accident, shooting by rifle from long range, or delayed-action poison.

Mr. and Mrs. Shehu decided on poison, but when the Yugoslavs demanded immediate action in 1981 the couple were unprepared and afraid. Mrs. Shehu went to Sweden and Denmark for meetings with CIA agents, and persuaded them to agree that the assassination be postponed until March 1982, Mr. Hoxha said.

In the meantime, in order to cause a public sensation and to split the Communist Party and discredit its leadership, Mr. Shehu arranged for one of his sons to become engaged to a girl from a family whose members included six or seven fugitive war criminals, including a notorious CIA agent, Mr. Hoxha added.

But the plan failed because the party intervened immediately and the engagement was broken off. Mr. Shehu was criticised for his naivety or political mistake and

ordered to make a self-criticism at a session of the 13-man politburo, the party's inner cabinet, the party chief wrote.

"The Yugoslav ultimatum"

It was on the eve of this politburo meeting that Fecor Shehu delivered the Yugoslav ultimatum to the prime minister to eliminate Mr. Hoxha at all costs, the book said.

At the session, on Dec. 17, all present condemned Mr. Shehu's action in arranging his son's engagement, and said they were disappointed with his self-criticism.

It was agreed to continue the meeting the following day, and Mr. Hoxha said he told Mr. Shehu: "Reflect deeply all night and tomorrow tell us in the political bureau from what motives you have proceeded. Your alibi for the engagement does not hold water. Something else has impelled you in this reprehensible act."

Mr. Shehu thought all night how to escape and finally decided to commit suicide, thinking the party would bury him with all honours and would announce that the gun with which he shot himself went off accidentally — as he asked in a letter he left, Mr. Hoxha said.

Before he died the prime minister and his wife flushed the poison they were saving for Mr. Hoxha down a lavatory. Mr. Shehu also asked his eldest son to dismantle compromising parts of a sophisticated radio receiver-transmitter.

The premier received from a CIA agent while he was in Paris in 1972 for an operation, Mr. Hoxha said.

Before he died the prime minister and his wife flushed the poison they were saving for Mr. Hoxha down a lavatory. Mr. Shehu also asked his eldest son to dismantle compromising parts of a sophisticated radio receiver-transmitter.

The premier received from a CIA agent while he was in Paris in 1972 for an operation, Mr. Hoxha said.

Colorado recovers from disastrous Xmas blizzard

DENVER, Colorado (R) — Army reservists with bulldozers and snow-ploughs were battling to clear snowdrifts up to 4.5 metres deep after Colorado's worst blizzard in 69 years.

Acting Governor Nancy Dick declared a state of emergency and called in reservists to help open roads as residents recovered Monday from a Christmas blizzard.

Both the governor and Denver Mayor William McNichols told all state and city government workers except those in essential services to take the day off.

Colorado remained paralysed with thousands of holiday travellers stranded but only two deaths caused directly by the storm. A man and a woman were found dead near their snow-bound vehicles on the eastern plains Sunday.

Stapleton International Airport, one of the largest in the country, had only one of its four runways open Sunday night with many travellers huddled in airport

buildings since the storm hit on Friday.

Hospitals appealed to owners of four-wheel-drive vehicles to take doctors and nurses to work. Public buses and taxis were not operating and only emergency vehicles could use Denver's snow-filled streets.

Police repeated warnings to residents of Rocky Mountain and Great Plains states not to travel but said abandoned cars on remote highways showed many people had ignored their advice.

Weather forecasters said the worst of the blizzard had passed but a fierce new storm had developed in New Mexico and western Texas.

The national weather service in Denver said the snowfall was the greatest in Colorado since a five-day blizzard dumped 45.7 inches in Dec. 1913.

The blizzard, the first of the winter, contributed to 14 deaths and levelled homes and businesses on the California coast last week.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

©1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ Q5
♥ KQ986
♦ A52
♣ AK10

WEST EAST
♠ 643 ♠ 987
♥ J1073 ♥ A54
♦ KQ9 ♦ 107
♣ 943 ♣ J8752

SOUTH
♠ AKJ102
♥ 2
♦ J8643
♣ Q6

The bidding:
North East South West
1♥ Pass 1♦ Pass
3♦ Pass 3♦ Pass
3♦ Pass 3NT Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Nine of ♣.

Bad bidding can sometimes lead to brilliant play. Consider this hand from the Hoechst International team tournament, held in Scheveningen, Holland.

It seems reasonable to end in either three no trump or four spades with the North-South cards. However, two members of Holland's women's team managed to climb to six no trump. We were not told how they managed to get to his elegant contract.

West led his top club, and declarer won the queen in

dummy. There seemed to be no way to twelve tricks. Declarer led a low heart, and when West played low, finessed dummy's eight! All was well when East won this trick with the ace.

East had one more chance to defeat the contract — he could have shifted to a diamond. But he saw no reason for that and simply continued with a club. Declarer won, cashed the ace of clubs and the two high hearts for three diamond discards, and then took four spade tricks to bring the hand to this position:

NORTH
♠ —
♥ 9
♦ A5
♣ —

WEST EAST
♠ — ♠ —
♥ J ♥ —
♦ KQ ♦ 107
♣ — ♣ J

SOUTH
♠ 10
♥ —
♦ J8
♣ —

Declarer led his last spade, and West was helpless. He had to keep his heart to guard against dummy's jack, so he was forced to part with the queen of diamonds. Now declarer no longer needed dummy's heart, and the ace and jack of diamonds scored the last two tricks to wrap up the slam.

ممكن ان الأجل

NEWS IN BRIEF

5 Filipinos dead, 79 hurt in bombing

MANILA (R) — Five people were killed and 79 wounded in two explosions in the southern Philippine city of Pagadian Sunday night, military headquarters here said Monday. It said the first blast, which killed three people and wounded two, occurred on a passenger ship as it was about to leave the harbour. An army sergeant was among the injured. Fifteen minutes later, a second blast hit a nearby public market, killing two people and wounding 77 others.

Seoul condemns 2 spies to death

SEOUL (R) — Two men have been sentenced to death by hanging for spying for North Korea and trying to create social unrest in the South, court officials said Monday. A Seoul criminal court found Song Ji-Sup, a former civilian employee of a military organisation, and Song Ki-Jun, president of a chemical company, guilty of breaching South Korea's national security law. Nine accused, including a former Seoul city official and a former university professor, were sentenced to terms ranging from one year suspended and 5-1/2 years to life imprisonment, the officials added.

Dacca to repatriate Burmese immigrants

DACCA (R) — Sixty-one Burmese nationals have been arrested in the border town of Jessore while trying to cross into India with fake Bangladeshi passports, police said Monday. They said the Burmese, who were arrested Sunday, told police they had entered Bangladesh three months ago from the Burmese Arakan Province hoping eventually to reach Pakistan and find work. The group included 19 women and 22 children. An official said the Bangladesh government would send them back to Burma. "We are already negotiating with Rangoon," he said.

Sri Lanka remands hijacker till Jan. 10

COLOMBO (R) — A Sri Lankan who hijacked an Italian airliner to Bangkok last June and received a ransom of \$300,000 was remanded in custody here Monday until January 10. State counsel Upawansa Yapa told Colombo's acting chief magistrate that Sepala Ekanayake would be charged in the high court with air piracy. Under laws enacted recently, he faces life imprisonment if convicted.

Egg-laden plane crashes near Manila

MANILA (R) — A light plane laden with thousands of eggs crashed and caught fire as it was about to take off from Mamburan airport on Mindoro Island south of Manila, aviation control officials said here. One of the twin-engine plane's three occupants was slightly hurt, and the aircraft was destroyed, they said.

Indonesians complete 'Operation Ganesha'

JAKARTA (R) — About 200 wild elephants have been successfully moved to virgin jungle in South Sumatra to allow new settlements to be built in their traditional habitat, an Indonesian military spokesman said. Operation Ganesha (sanskrit for elephant) was believed to be the world's first forced march of elephants, a protected species in Indonesia. Two baby elephants died during the month-long drive 60 kilometres across swamps and jungle clearings, Col. Atip Pandjoto told reporters Sunday.

Bangladesh to donate tea to North Yemen

DACCA (R) — Bangladesh will donate 4,500 kilograms of tea to North Yemen to help the victims of a severe earthquake earlier this month, an official announcement said Monday. It said the Bangladesh military ruler Lt. Gen. Hossain Mohammad Ershad had already sent a message of condolence to the North Yemeni President Col. Ali Abdullah Saleh.